

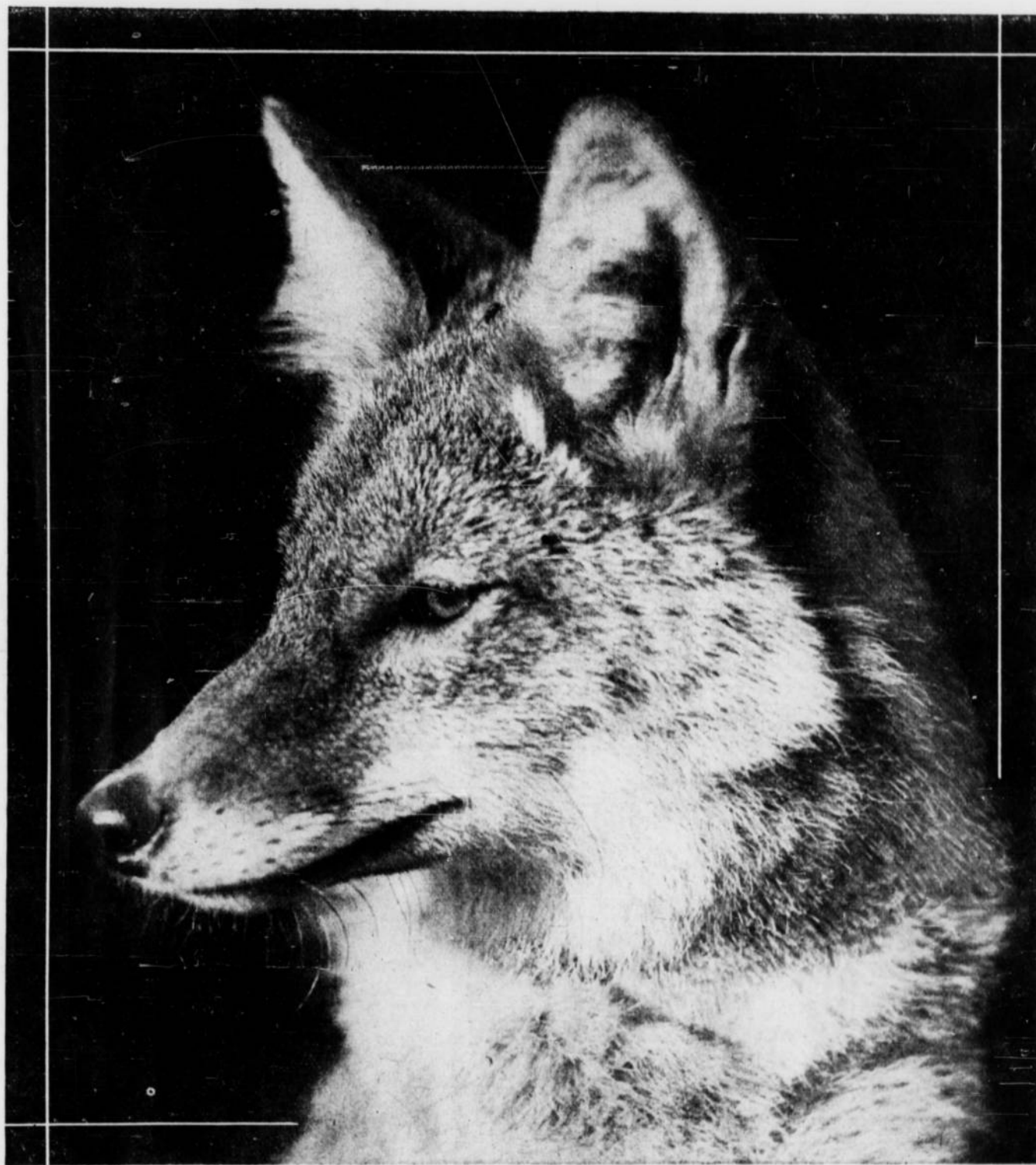
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

January 13, 1926



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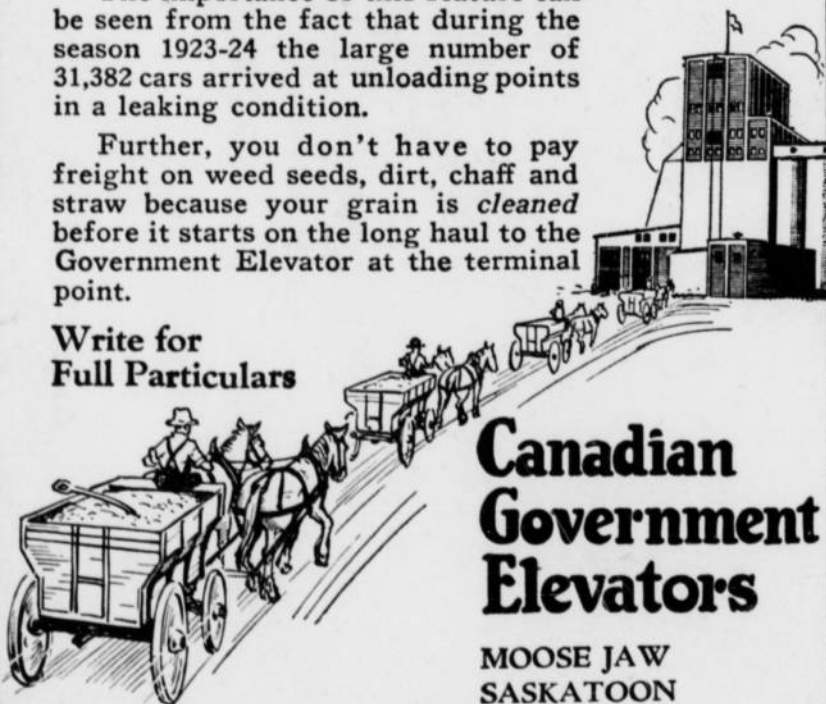
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Mills, New Co-op. President

Regina, January 6.—The following statement was issued by the board of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company last night. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, held since the annual meeting, the election of officers to the company took place. W. C. Mills, who has been secretary of the company for the past 10 years, was elected president to succeed Hon. J. A. Maharg. William Robinson, Ituna, was chosen vice-president. S. G. Lowthian

was re-elected treasurer, and R. H. McDonald, secretary of the company. The position of managing director was discontinued. The executive consists of W. C. Mills, Wm. Robinson and R. M. Johnson, Pasqua.

At least one farmer in the irrigated districts is glad he went into sugar beet raising. This is Wm. Valgardson, near Taber, who secured \$354 return from three and one-half acres of land. The sugar factory at Raymond is having a splendid run and the new sugar is in keen demand in the province.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Alberta

New U.F.W.A. Local

A U.F.W.A. local was organized at Namaka by Mrs. J. C. Buckley, vice-president of the Bow River Federal Constituency Association, and Mrs. A. F. Wilson. Officers elected by the new local were: Mrs. Geo. Peterson, Mrs. H. E. Thomson and Mrs. Harvey Hanson.

Meetings in Coronation Constituency

J. K. Sutherland and John Egger will address a series of meetings in the southwest division of Coronation constituency, early in January.

Breton Nominated in Leduc

The Leduc Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A. at their recent convention, nominated Douglas Breton, of Telfordville, as their candidate in the next provincial election. An organizing campaign throughout the constituency is being commenced, according to the secretary, Mrs. C. J. Sharpe.

Gleichen Community Supper

About 150 persons attended the chicken supper given by the Gleichen U.F.W.A. local in the Meadow Brook Community Hall, recently. After the supper, H. H. Ellis gave an address on the outlook and hopes of the organization, and there was a program of musical selections, recitations and community singing.

Confidence in Premier Brownlee

The board of directors of the Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:

"Resolved, that this meeting records its entire confidence in Premier J. E. Brownlee, and pledges him its hearty and loyal support."

Approve Educational Tax

Complaint that the present freight rates on grain do not comply with the order of the Railway Commission for equalization was made in a resolution passed by the recent convention of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association. The attorney-general was asked, in another resolution, to scrutinize the evidence and sentences imposed on certain miners, with a view to a reduction of the sentences. The convention also approved of the proposed new educational tax. The following officers were elected: E. A. Hanson, Big Valley, president; Mrs. Hampshire, Big Valley, and W. R. Sharpe, Munson, vice-presidents; F. Edgell, Morrin, secretary.

Lethbridge Annual Convention

Long-term rural credits were discussed by Hon. R. G. Reid, at the recent convention of the Lethbridge Federal Constituency Association. Mr. Reid said that the provincial government was hopeful of being able shortly to inaugurate a system of long-term rural loans, and that if such a system were introduced it would be based on strictly co-operative lines. He appealed to the farmers to safeguard the interests of the parent U.F.A. organization, paid a high tribute to former Premier Greenfield, and declared his confidence in the present premier, Mr. Brownlee. Mrs. F. E. Wyman, secretary of the Egg and Poultry Pool, and Donald Cameron, president of the Junior branch, were other speakers.

Annual Newspaper Published

Carstairs U.F.W.A. local prepared for their December meeting an annual newspaper, The Carstairs Yearly News, which was greatly appreciated by the members. Mrs. Lewellan was editor, and Mrs. Sam Riddle assistant editor; Mrs. Ray Wood contributed an article on fashions; Mrs. M. Wood wrote the social news; Mrs. Morneau and Mrs. Kent contributed original short stories; Mrs. Hoog was political reporter, and Miss Gladys Eddies, editor of the joke column.

Manitoba

An increase of 16 members over last year is stated by W. H. Graham, secretary of the Holland U.F.M. During the year this local was able to raise its position from that of an \$18.59 deficit to a credit of \$30 on hand, at the same time having contributed to district and Central funds.

Welfare work is to the forefront in Eden U.F.M. local. On December 12 a sale of work made by the Institute for the Blind, netted good results. Four dozen brooms made by these touchcraft workers were previously disposed of by the local. The Women's Section held a most successful tea and bazaar on the 6th, netting them \$79. Outside speakers that visited the U.F.M. during the year were: Mrs. S. E. Gee, provincial U.F.W.M. president; Mrs. L. Thomson, of Arden; Mrs. W. C. Jones and C. Barclay, M.L.A. A Turner is the president appointed for 1926, while Mrs. S. H. McCracken holds the office of vice-president, and Mrs. R. McCracken continues as secretary.

During the past year the Silverton U.F.W.M. held nine meetings, five of them at the homes of the members, three in the church and one in the school, all meetings opening with singing and closing with prayer. At these meetings many interesting topics were discussed, such as the Liquor Act, School Act, Laws Relating to Women and Children, School Studies, Teachers' Problems, Farm Problems, Home Economics, Youth and Age, etc. During the winter, Mr. Tildesly gave a talk on the Care and Culling of Hens. A party was held St. Patrick's Day and during the year a box social and masquerade, all being real successes, both socially and financially. An enthusiastic meeting gathered to hear Mrs. H. Mathers' report on the provincial convention, and enjoyed a social hour with lunch afterwards. A much-discussed subject during the year has been the building of a Community Hall, but the problem to date remains unsolved. During the summer the ladies cut, sewed and shipped a complete baby's layette. The local also voted \$10 to assist in the Child Health Conference, held at Russell. A resolution was sent to the local U.F.M. secretary, requesting that the men unite with them in an effort to keep liquor from dances. During the year a new library was received which was greatly appreciated in the community. Two plays were held in the district, the Ladies' Aid of Angusville, brought one to the schoolhouse, and the other entitled The Kiss in the Dark, was put on by the local. The first presentation in the local was given during the summer to Mrs. Maber, in the form of an address and a Parker pen and pencil set. The local sent delegates to attend the Women's Institute meeting at Russell, and Mrs. E. McDonald to attend the district meeting at Rossburn. The secretary, in closing, states: "The program of the U.F.M. presents unlimited possibilities, a tremendous scope of activity, nothing too big to attempt and nothing too small to do, and suggests that all rally round the officers to make 1926 a banner year for the association."

D. G. Strohman, secretary of Osprey U.F.M., recently submitted \$50 dues to the Central office for 1926 membership. Their drive concluded with a banquet at which T. M. McIlwraith contributed greatly to its success. This local has bought \$3,500 of commodities co-operatively during the year, including flour, coal, honey, twine, brooms, lard, cured meat and fruit, with an estimated saving to the members of \$208. They sold co-operatively eggs and live and dressed poultry. They report the best thing that has been done by their local is co-operative buying and selling, as well as social and charitable work.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

P. M. ABEL
AMY J. ROE
Associate Editors

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January 13, 1926

No. 2

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Battle at Ottawa

Both old parties seeking Progressive support—Progressives united again

By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, January 8.—The important and momentous question of party supremacy in the Canadian House of Commons was threshed out to a certain extent on the official opening of parliament today. The appointment of a Speaker on the nomination of the government without objection from the opposition benches might have been regarded as a confidence vote in the government which is in a minority in the House of Commons but which believes that it has enough supporters among the Progressive and Independent members elected in the recent contest to enable it to carry on. There was no opposition to the re-appointment of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, but there was a general understanding apparently that the unanimity of the House in this regard should not be construed as a motion of confidence in the government on the part of the House at large.

Extreme secrecy as to the tactics of the government and official opposition parties was maintained throughout, though both parties held caucuses on Friday. The Speech from the Throne was delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General, in the Senate, and was listened to with deep interest by members of the Commons of all shades of public opinion. The speech is probably the most comprehensive and explicit which has ever been placed in the mouth of the Governor-General since Confederation. It sets forth that the government proposes to reduce taxation; to turn over to Alberta control of her natural resources; to complete at once the Hudson Bay Railway; to appoint a tariff board which will undertake a careful and scientific enquiry into the incidence of taxation; to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the maritime rights; to inaugurate a scheme of immigration by which not only will immigrants from overseas be

given a better opportunity in the matter of reduced fares to come to Canada, but by which the native born will be encouraged to and assisted in settling upon suitable lands; to further aid farming communities by an extensive and liberal rural credits scheme; and to write down the capitalization of the Canadian National Railways to a point where the company may be able to make a reasonable showing, which is impossible under present conditions.

Government Motion First

The Speech from the Throne was delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General, under the usual auspices and amid the usual pomp and circumstance which accompany the opening of parliament. On the previous day Mr. Speaker was appointed without opposition, and there were no indications of friction on the day following. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and acting prime minister, in the absence of Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who has not yet found a seat, opened the ball at the very outset by presenting a motion of confidence in the administration. Mr. Lapointe explained that the chief reason why the present session has been called at such an early date was in order to decide which group or party in the House had the right to form an executive and carry on government. He thereupon moved a resolution to the general effect that the government was justified in retaining power and in summoning parliament. His motion was acclaimed by loud applause from the government side.

It was quite obvious that opposition members were taken by surprise. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen rose to object that no notice of motion had been delivered with respect to the resolution, and that therefore it was out of order. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for West

Continued on Page 27

The Radio on the Farm

\$40 IN PRIZES \$40

A large number of farm homes served by The Guide have radio sets with which they are getting news, market reports, concerts, sermons and various kinds of information, entertainment and inspiration every day or evening during the week. No invention or discovery in the last thousand years has done so much to bring the farm home in touch with the other parts of the world.

The Guide wants to publish a number of stories of the experiences of our readers with their radio sets. We want to know when you installed your radio, what make it is, what size and what range. Tell us what you use the radio for and what service you get over it both during the day, during the evening and on Sunday. What stations are you able to pick up? Write us the best story you can of the use that you make of your radio set, and the value that it has been to you since you have had it. Don't attempt to do any fine writing, just tell the story in a free and easy way as you would if talking with a friend or neighbor and let us know the interesting things you have heard coming through the air.

Write your story on one side of the paper only and send your manuscript in flat, not rolled. No story should exceed 1,000 words in length, but even a shorter story well told may win the first prize. For the best story of The Radio on The Farm, The Guide will pay \$15; for the second best, \$10; third best, \$8.00; fourth best, \$5.00 and fifth best \$2.00.

All stories on Radio on The Farm must reach The Guide office not later than February 5. Address letters to Radio Contest, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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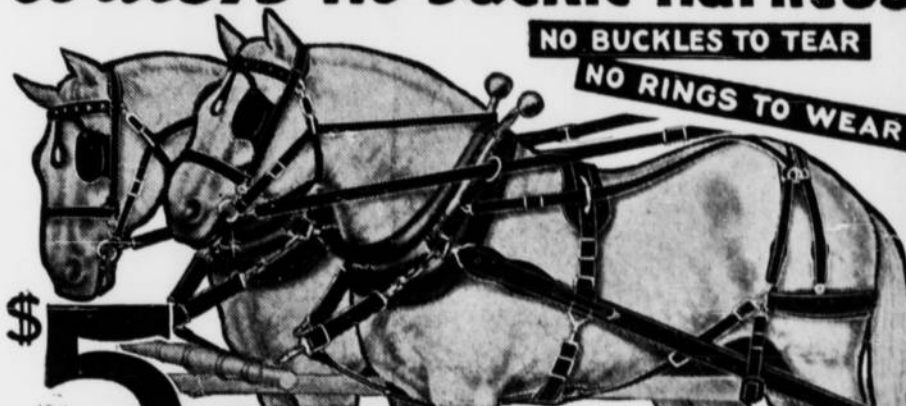
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Lloyd George's Land Policy

Scheme to give holdings to 800,000 landless men

By A. C. Cummings

WHAT is described as a land charter for the British farmer and, at the same time, a scheme to provide land for the 800,000 agricultural workers now without it, has been brought forward by Mr. Lloyd George as the Liberal party's counterblast to the proposals of the Socialist party for land reform, recently outlined in The Grain Growers' Guide.

The scheme is of special interest to Canada since its adoption, in the event of the Liberal party getting back to power, would have an immense effect on the emigration of British farmers to Canada and the other Dominions.

The main idea is that the state should gradually resume the freehold of the land of England (Scotland being treated separately), create new systems of tenancies; bring into existence a County Agricultural Authority with wide powers over agriculture generally; and provide finance by means of long-term, short-term and commencing credits for farmers already established, or for farm workers who wish to start for themselves.

The County Authority is the key to the new system. It would be representative of all classes of farmers, elected by proportional representation, and consist of paid members. It would be given power to buy land whenever opportunity offered, to supervise cultivation and take over land that is not properly cultivated after giving the landlord six months' notice and the right of appeal, and to hold a first option on all agricultural land that might come into the market.

By thus acquiring land the County Authority would be able to provide small holdings and allotments for farm laborers, increase farms now too small to make them economic units, and, generally, to experiment in "cultivating tenure."

This "cultivating tenure" would be the normal form of holding land under the County Authority. Under it, a farmer would be safe in his holding if he maintained a reasonable standard of efficiency. Should he not do so, however, the County Authority, after a public enquiry and giving him the right to appeal, would dispossess him of his land and give it to another farmer better qualified to manage it. An expert cultivation officer would be attached to every County Authority to inspect and report on the management of farms.

It is not intended that the creation of County Authorities should oust altogether the present landlord system. If the Liberals have their way they will establish four kinds of land tenure in Britain. These would be:

1. Landlord-tenancy, which means the continuation of the present system subject to provisions for security of tenure and fair rents, wherever estates

are not put up for sale and wherever cultivation and management are satisfactory.

2. Occupying ownership. The present system also to continue where farmers now own their farms.

3. Tenancy with the County Authority as landlord. Existing small holdings, brought into being by various acts of parliament, and possibly other land bought by the County Authority, would be under this tenure.

4. Cultivating tenure. The normal form as already described.

The financial credits, so long talked of in England for the farmer but which are still lacking, would, according to the Liberals, provide working capital for new farmers, particularly for agricultural laborers anxious to start for themselves, finance the sale of crops or stock, and provide for permanent improvements of the land either by drainage, erection of buildings, reclamation, or in other ways. Money would also be lent for agricultural industries such as creameries, sugar-beet (which is now becoming established in England), bacon factories and even auction marts.

From the Canadian viewpoint, the proposals of the Farmers' Charter which will most profoundly affect emigration, are those dealing with the agricultural laborer. At present he gets from six to eight dollars a week, and is compelled to live in what is called a "tied cottage," that is, a cottage belonging to his employer. This practically makes him a serf, for he dare not leave his employer unless he can get another cottage in the neighborhood, and in the present housing shortage in Britain this means the impossible.

To remove his disabilities, the Lloyd George policy, therefore, proposes: A living wage, including a free cottage and garden as a first charge on agriculture; a full opportunity to become a farmer if the laborer wants to do so; and social and political freedom based on economic liberation.

The agricultural worker, in other words, would find himself free to offer his labor where he liked, to enjoy his own home and half an acre of ground, without interference, to borrow money cheaply if he wanted to start as a farmer himself, and to have—if he elects to continue as a wage-earner—a reasonable standard of living, which everyone now admits he has not got.

Of course, the British Liberal party is now an insignificant minority in parliament, though, owing to the small country constituencies always voting Conservative, it is entitled, on the basis of actual votes, to a far larger representation. If by any chance it returned to power, even dependent on the Socialist votes, it would be compelled to put its land policy quickly into effect.

The first result would be a drop in the

Continued on Page 23

Your Homestead Experience

\$50 In Prizes \$50

There are few more interesting stories than the well-told experiences of thousands of families or individuals who made their homes in these prairies in the pioneer days—not so very long ago. We want some of these stories to publish in The Guide.

We are offering prizes for the best actual homestead experience story told by any Guide reader. The only qualification is that the homestead entry must have been filed at least 20 years ago, that is, prior to January 1, 1906. Tell us where you came from, a little of your experience getting here, and a lot of your experience after you actually homesteaded.

Tell us your difficulties and how you overcame them, your successes and your failures, and particularly don't forget the humorous incidents and how a good laugh helped you over many a rough spot. Every homestead experience is full of interest. Just write the story as you would tell it in conversation. Don't attempt fine or fancy writing or you may spoil it. Tell it naturally and you will succeed. We place no limit to the length of your story. If you have a good story, tell it regardless of length.

For the best homestead experience story received we shall pay a prize of \$25, for the second best \$15, and for the third best \$10. All stories are to be written on one side of the paper only, preferably in ink, and the manuscript must be folded and not rolled. All entries for this contest must reach The Guide office not later than February 13. Address your letter: Homestead Experiences, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 13, 1926

The Government's Proposals

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of parliament, at Ottawa, as was expected, foreshadows more of the government's policy than is usual. Evidently the government felt that under the circumstances it was advisable to give official announcement of its intentions regarding important public policies, and especially those in which the Progressives have a peculiar interest. Briefly summarized the Speech from the Throne forecasts legislation or administrative action for the following purposes:

1. An active immigration policy.
2. Establishment of rural credits.
3. A tariff advisory board to investigate requests for increases or decreases in customs duties and make recommendations to the government.
4. Trade agreement with the British West Indies.
5. A royal commission to investigate the grievances of the maritime provinces.
6. Immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.
7. Instruction to the Board of Railway Commissioners to investigate the diversion of grain and other products through American ports, and to take such action as may be advisable to ensure the utmost utilization of Canadian ports.
8. Transfer of the natural resources to Alberta.
9. Amendment to the Dominion Elections Act.
10. Reductions in taxation and expenditure.

Any proposed changes in the income tax or the tariff would be made in the budget speech and not announced in the Speech from the Throne. Evidently, however, the finance minister will reduce some of the taxes, though probably not the tariff if a tariff commission is to be appointed.

The above proposals indicate that the King government has been forced to the conclusion that it is necessary to make some genuine effort to fulfil the pre-election policies of the Liberal party if the government is to have any hope of remaining in power. The legislative and administrative policies suggested in the Speech from the Throne are in the right direction, and indicate that the government has determined to grapple with many of the outstanding problems of the Dominion. Whether the legislation when brought before the House will be thoroughgoing and satisfactory will yet remain to be seen.

The rural credits legislation of last year was a poor affair, and unless the government has something better in mind for the present session it will be of little use to the farmers of Canada. If the tariff advisory board is to give public hearings to demands for tariff increases and decreases, and to compel applicants to produce their books and accounts and submit to cross-examination, it will enable the public to arrive at a decision as to the merits of applications made. If it is merely to be a committee to make secret investigations and secret reports to the minister, it will be of very little use.

The instruction to the Railway Commission to investigate the movement of grain through American ports may or may not give the information which the public requires. The people of Canada want to know why the \$170,000,000 National railway which was to carry grain out through maritime ports is not being made use of. They want the nigger in the railway woodpile to be uncovered. The proposal to complete the Hudson Bay Railway forthwith is in keeping with the oft-repeated policy of the Liberal party, the Conservative party and

the Progressive party. It is but tardy justice to Western Canada which has already paid for the completion of the road.

The appointment of a royal commission to investigate the grievances of the maritime provinces will be generally commended. These provinces have a real grievance and have been discriminated against practically ever since Confederation was established. If the commission appointed makes a thorough enquiry it cannot help recommending better terms for the Atlantic provinces. The transfer of the natural resources to Alberta has been expected for some time. It should be made applicable to all three provinces.

There will be much curiosity in regard to the announcement in the Speech from the Throne of a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. It seems to have been tacked on as an afterthought. Perhaps it is the transferable vote bill which the government introduced in the last two sessions, but found it convenient not to put through the House. The Liberal party and the Progressives are officially in support of the transferable vote. Premier King wobbled very badly on the question at Saskatoon during the campaign. If he has by this time recovered his equilibrium it may be that this refers to the transferable vote, which will put an end to minority candidates being elected in three-cornered fights in single-member constituencies.

By and large it will be considered in this part of the country that the government has made a fairly good start towards a genuine Liberal policy, which will, presumably, be further implemented in the budget speech. Mr. Meighen has already brought forward a want of confidence resolution. With conditions as they are at present it seems hardly likely that the resolution will receive any support beyond the 116 members constituting his own party. There will be a pretty general feeling that the government should go ahead and be given an opportunity to implement the proposals set forth in the Speech from the Throne, unless Mr. Meighen has something more promising to offer than he has yet disclosed.

The Income Tax

News despatches from Ottawa, last week, informed the public that Hon. George H. Boivin, minister of customs and excise, had declared war against certain wealthy interests who want to have the income tax abolished. These interests, according to the statement issued by the minister, are maintaining a lobby at Ottawa in favor of the abolition of the income tax, which they declare costs 62½ per cent. to collect. The minister, after an exhaustive analysis, finds that the cost of collection is 2.67 per cent., which is a very different thing from the charge made by the lobbyists.

It is a most excellent and worthy crusade into which the new minister has thrown himself. If Canada is to carry on and pay off the enormous load of debt left by the war those who have wealth must contribute in proportion to their ability to pay. The only tax we have now under which the citizens of Canada contribute reasonably in proportion to wealth, is that which is levied upon the personal income. We have never heard of any person who really enjoyed paying taxes. However, as one member of parliament put it a few years ago, he would be well pleased to pay a \$25,000 tax upon \$100,000 income. Very few people in Can-

ada enjoy a \$100,000 income upon which they would be called to pay any such tax. But the individual who is in the happy position of having an income of \$100,000 a year should be able to scrape along and keep the wolf from the door without very strenuous effort on an income of \$75,000. He would have plenty left after aiding the state by a reasonable contribution.

Last year there were some reductions made in the income tax, lightening the burden upon the taxpayer in proportion to the number of dependent children under 16 years of age, for which he had to provide. If there is to be a reduction in the income tax there is no more equitable method of making that reduction than by exempting the man who has a considerable number of children to provide for. It has been hinted several times, semi-officially from Ottawa, that when Mr. Robb, minister of finance, brings down his new budget—provided the ing government stays in power long enough to produce a budget—that there will be some further reductions in the income tax. It is to be hoped that Mr. Robb will bear in mind that the ordinary taxes, such as the tariff, excise duties, stamp tax and most of the other taxes levied by the Dominion government, bear more heavily on the average citizen with small income than upon the wealthy. There is a good deal of fallacious theorizing upon the effect which a higher income tax in Canada as compared with the United States has in inducing Canadian citizens to migrate to the republic to the south. It should not be overlooked that the migration from Canada to the United States consists mostly of people who are not in the income tax paying class. Any man who has established a business in Canada sufficiently lucrative to enable him to pay a substantial income tax, will be very slow to abandon that business in order to develop another one in the United States, where his income tax might be slightly less. The argument that the higher income tax is driving many citizens out of Canada into the United States is one which cannot be substantiated by the facts.

Progressive Unity

It will be good news to Progressive supporters in the prairie provinces that there is once more unity in the Progressive ranks at Ottawa. With one exception the members of the group, no matter by what specific designations they may be known in their own constituencies, have united under the leadership of Mr. Forke, are seated together in the House and have decided to work together as a unit. Had this decision been arrived at a year ago and been effective in the last session of parliament, the Progressive group at Ottawa would undoubtedly have been considerably larger than it is today.

The letter which Mr. Forke, on behalf of the group, has addressed to Mr. Meighen and Mr. King, seems to be stirring up considerable political excitement around Ottawa. Mr. Forke has asked the leaders of the two parties to declare their attitude upon such questions as the tariff, admission of cattle to the United States, equalization of freight rates, construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, establishment of a rural credit system, the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and the introduction of the transferable vote for single-member constituencies.

Probably there will be some searching

for precedents to find out if in any other British parliament the leader of one group by letter ever demanded the viewpoints of the other parties. We can imagine that the Montreal Daily Star and the Montreal Gazette will be thrown into fits from which it will require at least a good many columns of editorial explosions to recover. However, they will no doubt recover in the course of time. The plain, blunt, outstanding fact is that neither Mr. King nor Mr. Meighen can carry on a government without the support of the Progressive group, and if the Progressive group is to be responsible for keeping a government in power it is reasonable to assume that the Progressive viewpoint should receive consideration at the hands of the government.

It had not ought to be very difficult for Mr. King to give a satisfactory answer to the questions which Mr. Forke, on behalf of his party, has asked. The policy of the Liberal party and the public utterances of Mr. King (at least some of them) indicate that the Liberal party should be able to give a satisfactory answer to all the questions, because it would merely require a reasonable effort towards the fulfilment of the Liberal policies. It should be a clear indication to Mr. King that if he and his party have any intention of carrying out their oft-announced, and oft-repeated, and oft-violated pre-election policies, they must cease camouflage and get down to brass tacks.

It would seem a little more difficult for Mr. Meighen to give a satisfactory answer upon all the questions. He had only one tariff policy, that of high protection, during the campaign, although in his Brandon speech following the election, he seemed to hedge somewhat. However, Mr. Meighen and his party are hungry for office. Hungry people are not so fussy as the well fed.

Alfalfa in Manitoba

Pennington County, Minnesota, held its first Alfalfa Day on January 7. This county, with Thief River Falls as its centre, is reputed to have a larger alfalfa acreage than any similar acreage in Minnesota, a state endowed with a richly diverse agriculture. All of which reminds us that alfalfa is coming rapidly into public favor in that part of the Red River valley lying within the boundaries of Manitoba.

The promotion of alfalfa culture in Western Canada has been slow and chequered with reverses. At first there were heavy losses from winter killing. Many varieties were tried, but all succumbed to the rigors of the climate save Grimm. Grimm seed is expensive, and when Manitobans undertook to meet this drawback by growing their own seed, they discovered that Grimm did not yield so freely here as in the high and dry plateau of the irrigated country. Then came sweet clover. At first the spread of this new forage crop operated against continued interest in alfalfa. The seed of sweet clover was cheap, the plant was hardy and it was better suited for inclusion in crop rotations.

But the ultimate effect of the popularization of sweet clover has been to create renewed interest in alfalfa. It taught the value of legume forage to many men, who could never have been interested in the alfalfa, and gradually it became recognized that, apart from cheapness of seed and facility of rotating with other crops, alfalfa was in practically every other respect superior to the biennial. The creation by Professor Southworth of free seeding varieties especially adapted to Manitoba conditions, has given further impetus to alfalfa culture on the eastern fringe of the prairie, and it can be predicted with safety that the next few years will see repeated on this

side of the boundary line a development which has enlisted the interest of the most progressive farmers only sixty miles on the other side of it.

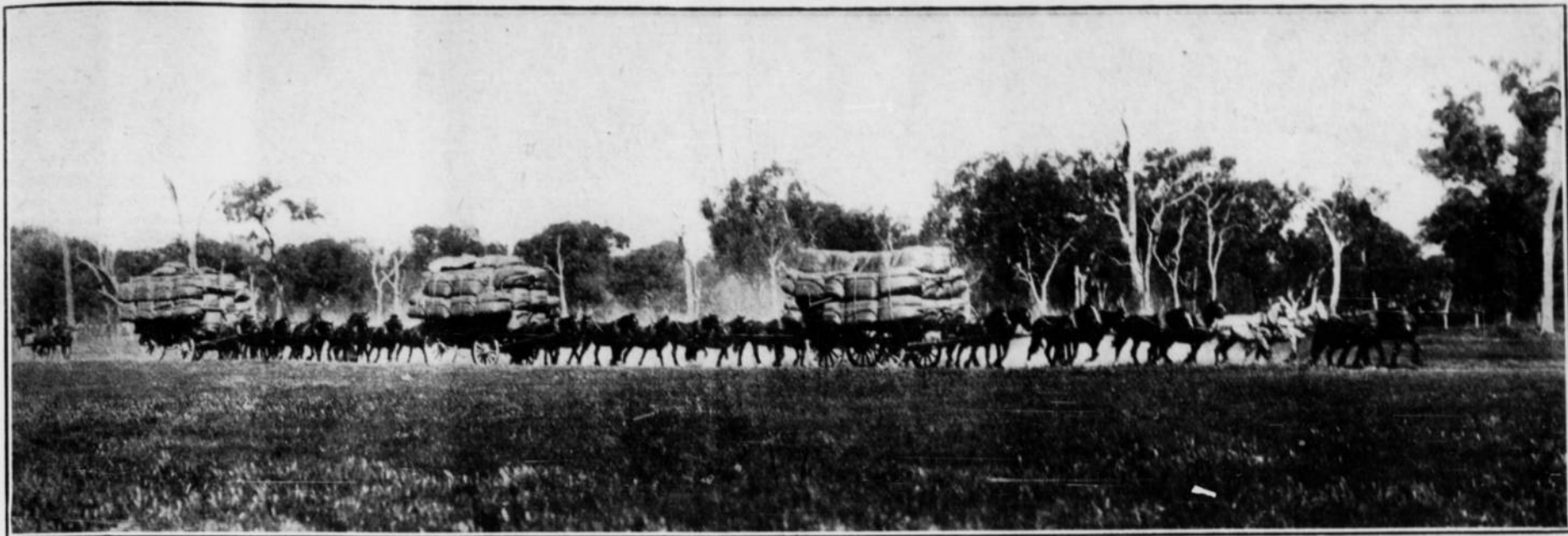
Under legislation said to be largely the workmanship of the Earl of Birkenhead, the old "law of primogeniture" will practically be eliminated from the statute books of Great Britain. Henceforth, where estate owners die without a will, elder sons will possess no advantage over younger sons, nor male children over female. It is but another step forward in the breaking up of the old feudal estates of old England.

Some statistician at Ottawa has been investigating the occupation of members of the new parliament and has discovered that there are 63 lawyers, 39 farmers, 29 doctors, 22 merchants and 15 manufacturers, while the rest represent in smaller numbers various callings, trades and professions. With so many lawyers on the job there is certain to be many long-winded orations and a lot of time spent in the popular indoor sport of political hair-splitting.

Speaking before the American Farm Bureau convention, recently, Senator Capper, of Kansas, one of the Republican stalwarts, told the delegates that all the government could do for the farmers would be of little importance compared with what they could do for themselves, and added: "The farmer needs all the help that can be given him, but he will be disappointed if he waits for Congress to bring him prosperity." Canadian farmers have learned the truth of these facts as set forth by the American politician, at the same time they fully realize that legislation may have a decidedly beneficial or detrimental effect upon the welfare of agriculture.



Carrying the Nation's Burdens



Hauling wool to market from an Australian sheep ranch

Italy's "Wheat Battle"

Canadian grain farmers' third best customer raises a 40 per cent duty against incoming wheat in effort to stimulate home production

By Fernando C. Pioda

ITALY'S large collection of historical dates has been increased by one that may mark the turning point in the agricultural and economic development of the nation. On July 24, 1925, the Italian government raised the bars to all wheat imports by placing a high specific duty on all foreign grain and flour. Italy's average annual wheat import alone is 60,000,000 bushels. When it is considered that the aforesaid import forms nearly 30 per cent of the nation's needs, it is clear that the importance of the step cannot be minimized and that the problem suddenly created by the measure cannot be looked upon as being of merely a transient character. It will not be amiss to note for a moment just what conditions brought about this campaign for 100 per cent. domestic wheat production.

Italy is one of the youngest nations in the world. Canada was granted autonomy in 1839, and the same concession was made to Australia in 1850, while it was not until 1861 that the first Italian parliament met in Turin to direct the destinies of the peninsula which finally became a united whole only in the seventies. Then began the process of emancipation from the many jealousies among the formerly independent principalities and the backward teachings of the church.

Under such conditions progress could be but slow, so that by the beginning of the Great War, the country found itself dependent on the world for many commodities of prime importance among which we find wheat. This condition was aggravated by the war, as the best bread, pastes, etc., were furnished to the army and navy, while, at times, the production of the country was well under the average.

Brought New Standards

The armistice brought no relief as the peasant soldier who had tasted wheat flour could no longer do without it. The nation's bread supply became more than ever dependent on foreign crops. Worse still, it became the plaything (together with other European countries) of world grain speculators whose appetite was without limit. The writer does not think it necessary to call the reader's attention to the great wheat gamble of last winter as it is too well known to all. Suffice it to say that, as a result of this manipulation, wheat rose to a higher figure in Italy than ever before.

Italian currency has been one of the victims of grain imports. Periodically, the nation's mills must meet their obligations towards Canadian, American and other brokers, and this has always meant a greater demand for dollars and sterling. Clearly, when one man has to buy of another man, the seller is in a position to dictate his own terms—it is but human—and so the Italian lira was juggled about at the pleasure of foreign stock exchanges. Each depreciation or appreciation of the currency

affected prices of scores of commodities, while, in turn, wage scales had to be continually revised to meet new requirements. Commercial intercourse is complex under normal conditions, but it becomes literally enigmatical when the currency varies several points from week to week.

A Warning Sounded

In the early summer the premier turned his attention to the country's wheat problem, with the result that, on June 26, the government issued a decree which was not so important in itself, as it changed conditions but little, but which became of vital interest four weeks later when another decree was issued. Specifically, the act provided for the extension till the end of 1925 of the temporary exemption from duty of wheat, corn, oats and rye; while it did not change the reduced tariffs on other

upsetting war-time measures are wanted.

The committee set itself to work earnestly. Higher prices for grain became the keynote of all committee meetings and this spirit found concrete expression in a governmental decree issued on July 24, which became effective at once, providing for high tariffs on all important grains and their derivatives as follows: The duties are in gold liras per quintal (5.18 gold liras equal one dollar, and a quintal equals 220 pounds)—wheat, 7.50 (39.5c per bushel); oats, 4.00 (11.9c per bushel); rye, 4.50 (23.7c per bushel); corn, 1.15 (5.6c per bushel); wheat flour, 11.50 (\$1.009 per cwt.); rye flour, 6.50; oat meal, 6.00; corn meal (yellow), 3.15; wheat meal, 15.50; wheat pastes, 16.00; bread and sea biscuits, 16.00; bran, 2.00.

Signor Pioda, the author of this article, is a farmer and a student of the current political history of his own country. As such, he is mainly interested in the bearing of the new tariff on Italian consumers and grain growers. That the matter is of more than passing interest to Canadians may be seen from his estimate that in the first year following the harvesting of the crop from the artificially increased acreage, imports will be cut down by 50 per cent. Italian wheat production and imports for the five years 1920-1924 were as follows:

	Home Production	Total Imports	Imports from Canada
1924	169,800,667	13,869,475	
1923	224,834,703	8,192,537	
1922	161,640,246	98,519,348	10,298,424
1921	192,835,137	106,823,325	21,048,458
1920	141,336,008	77,835,481	2,757,174

cereals. It placed a duty of 0.65 gold liras on wheat flour and one of 1.50 gold liras on wheat meal, (5.18 gold liras equal one dollar). The exporting of wheat was prohibited as before.

In Earnest over Grain Acreage

Fully realizing the technical nature of the problem, the premier appointed on July 2, the Permanent Wheat Committee of nine members, choosing for the purpose nationally known men in agricultural circles. The committee is to sit for three years, and is to be the directing staff in the campaign to increase production. The first meeting of this body took place on July 4, under the chairmanship of the premier himself. He addressed the meeting, explaining that the policy of the committee must be one of intensification and not of extensification, as farming in general must not be harmed. As any increase in the production of grain must be of a permanent character, farmers must adopt scientifically sound methods which must become an integral part of improved agricultural practice. No

This new tariff schedule being adopted as it was, without any warning caused most serious results that will be discussed in another part of this article. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the government considered protection necessary to shut out the great invaders, Canada, Australia and the United States and make the game worth while for the Italian farmer, but it fully realized that the real fight would begin when efforts would be put forth to make farmers produce more.

Meet Opposition

The government at once found itself face to face with formidable enemies that may be grouped in five classes, i.e., ignorance, prejudice, indolence, limited means and various climatic conditions. The first two evils are to be found among the peasant class, be the farmer a tenant or small land owner and to a much more marked degree in the south than in central and northern Italy. Indifference is also a common characteristic of the peasants, while indolence and apathy are the earmarks of the

big landlords. The difficulty of limited means is encountered in the case of small proprietors who live on what they make each season and have little or no surplus at the close of the year, while the progress of large and neglected holdings is blocked by the same difficulty, as to modernize them sums are required that even the rich owners cannot furnish. Although Italy is less than half as large as Manitoba, it offers a wide variety of climates, from the severe winter and mild summers of the Trentino to the African summer heat and mild winters of the south and the islands (Sicily, Sardinia, etc.). Obviously, any plan of assistance must be based on climatic characteristics and soil needs of each region.

Bonuses to Grain Growers

In order to ensure selected seeds of the choicest varieties of wheat, the government appropriated 5,000,000 liras for the subsidizing of companies and associations organized exclusively with this object in view. Agricultural stations have been granted 7,000,000 liras for propaganda and experimentation, while 7,000,000 liras have been appropriated for experimental fields throughout the country, land owners, companies and associations being invited to share in this expense. 4,000,000 liras have been set aside to be distributed among agricultural colleges and schools for popular education and experiments. The government will distribute 2,000,000 liras in prizes to the many provinces for the highest averages obtained, while gold medals and certificates will be awarded to all land owners, companies and associations that will offer prizes to their own farmers for the highest averages.

The government proposes to overcome the backward spirit prevalent in certain parts of the country as well as the prohibitive cost of mechanical methods for the small proprietors by offering a subsidy to all who will adopt mechanical plowing, etc.; while an indirect subsidy has been given all farmers by the removal of all duties on fuel oils used for agricultural purposes and the reduction or repeal of tariffs on farm machinery.

Realize Importance of Credit

Credit facilities have been extended by the government and by agricultural co-operative associations.

For the south and the islands, the government has authorized its country banks to grant farmers long-term loans to purchase machinery. These loans may be granted for a maximum term of 15 years at reduced interest, the purchased machinery being the guaranty on which the country bank has a mortgage. Government country banks in central and northern Italy may grant loans for a maximum term of five years and, as in the case of southern Italy, the money given out constitutes a mortgage on the property acquired or on the crop in the instance of fertilizers, etc.

Continued on Page 23

There is an enormous advantage both morally and materially in formulating a wide program for the development of our hog industry along such lines as will enable us to establish permanently our product on the British bacon market, which has been and still is the most profitable outlet for our surplus production. This is the goal we established for ourselves in the fall of 1921 and to that goal we have been advancing step by step as occasion offered.

Canada's bacon export trade has so improved in the past two years that I want, if possible, to picture for you the nature, extent and effect of this improvement. The year 1924 established a record in the history of our swine industry. The country sold 3,166,689 hogs under federal grading during 1924, a record that has not been approached by any other year in our market history, and every province in the Dominion participated in the increased production surplus. This enabled us to increase our exports of bacon and other pork products by 24,503,100 pounds, at the same time narrowing the differential between Danish and Canadian. Our progress in the face of the keenest competition is well revealed by a study of the average values of Canadian and Danish bacon. For this purpose we will retrace our steps to the year 1921 when Danish bacon realized 35s 8d per hundredweight more than Canadian; in 1922, 23s 8d per hundredweight more; in 1923, 19s per hundredweight more; and in 1924 only 9s 11d per hundredweight more.

Volume Increases With Price

Complete returns for the year 1925 are not yet available, however, during the first 10 months of the year, we exported 25,400,000 pounds more product than during the same period in 1924. This is the equivalent of more than 200,000 hogs, while, up to November 19, we have registered a decrease of about 160,928 hogs marketed in the Dominion. When the complete returns for the year are in, we will have exceeded our exports of last year by a very considerable amount, in spite of a decrease in hogs marketed in the Dominion.

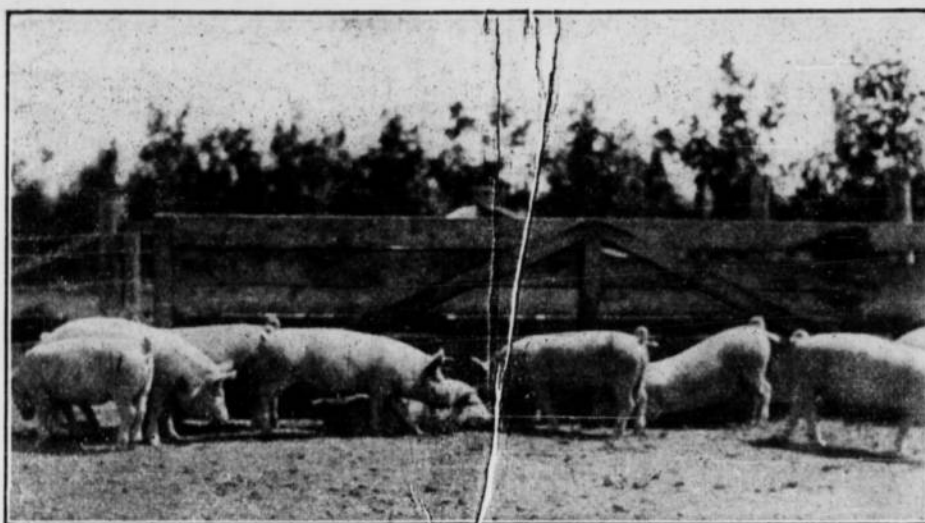
The reason for this is the higher level of bacon prices which have ruled throughout the past year, and also the improved quality of our product has excited a greater interest in the English trade. Our exporting packers have realized that as we develop a market, our supplies must gradually be increased to feed that market. This they have done during the past year, although the high level in prices for live hogs, due to the American position, has not been in keeping with prices ruling in England.

Grading Finished Product

During the year 1924 considerable time was spent in collecting information and drafting a policy for the granting of government approval to official grades of Canadian bacon. This policy was revised several times, and finally submitted to the Canadian Meat Packers' Association in January, 1925.

The details of this policy need not be gone into at the present time—it is sufficient to say that certain standards were established for which permission would be issued to apply an official brand. The principle underlying the policy was one of voluntary adherence on the part of the packer with provision for inspection overseas to ensure that the use of official brand was not being abused. The chief features of this policy met with the approval of the packing industry, although there was some doubt as to its effectiveness.

At this time I was sent to the Old Country on other business, and it was felt that this afforded an opportunity to obtain further information as to how this policy would work out to our benefit in actual practice on the British



Canada's Bacon Trade

L. C. McOuat, Bacon Expert of the Federal Department of Agriculture, records gratifying advance in position of Canadian bacon on British market

market. The matter

was then left over with this object in view. I was to have been absent for about two months. However, the work in which I was engaged lasted much longer than was expected and the two months developed into six.

In this time I had ample opportunity to follow our bacon trade very closely, and furthermore our proposed policy was studied very carefully in co-operation with the agents of the packers overseas. I am pleased to state that none were antagonistic, although some were a little doubtful as to just what could be accomplished with it.

This doubt existed because they felt that the improvement in the grading and selection of Canadian bacon had been so marked that our policy, which was designed to establish a more uniform selection of Wiltshires in accordance with certain specified standards, could not accomplish much more along this line.

Provision had also been made to prevent the cold storing of the approved product in England. In this connection, other developments in the trade are having the effect of curtailing this practice, and when the new order of the British Ministry of Health relative to borax comes into effect on January 1, 1927, the practice of cold storing will automatically be discontinued.

Wins Respect of Competitors

Without exaggeration, it can safely be said that Canadian bacon is now exerting a definite influence on the British market. The improvement in nearly every respect since 1923 is really remarkable. The quality of our product due to improved type and finish is very much better. The cure in many instances is more satisfactory to the trade. The butchering, trimming and packing of our product is still unexcelled by any of our competitors. The grading and selection of the bacon is on a much more uniform basis and during the six months I was in England I heard no complaints on this score.

An Irish Testimonial

This extract from the minutes of the Imperial Economic Committee, May 12, 1925, is of interest: F. A. Denny, of Messrs. E. M. Denny and Company, the largest manufacturers and importers of Irish bacon, and also the largest private operator in Denmark, in giving evidence on the grading and standardization of bacon said: "Canadian, Danish, Irish and Swedish bacon are all well graded. Dutch bacon is not quite so well graded. I do not think much could be done to improve the grading of empire bacon. It is more difficult to grade in Ireland than in Denmark, because of the irregularity of the pigs, many of which come in for seconds as they are not properly fed."

Wholesalers who in 1923 spoke to me in a disparaging way about some of our product, are today handling that same product and are well pleased with it. Furthermore there is ample evidence that the Danish produce is feeling the effect of our competition and I am

confident that if we

continue to improve the quality of our hogs and increase the volume of good hogs produced, that the time is not far distant when the relative position of the Danish and Canadian products will be reversed.

Our market is continually expanding and we have today some of the highest class and best trade in our hands. The improved quality of our produce has enabled us to extend our operations into what have heretofore been Danish strongholds. I want to read you an extract from a personal letter received recently from one of the largest distributors of Canadian bacon in England: "We are clipping bits off the Danes all the time and getting more bacon into continental strongholds every week. Even Mr. Blank arrived at the office this week and said that they could not get along without Canadian bacon any longer. The continual hooting about the empire is gradually having its effect on the public. They are beginning to go into shops and say they want empire goods."

The future of this trade depends in the first instance, on the quality and supply of our raw material, and what we need most today is a greater volume of bacon-type hogs. Figures for 1925 marketings up to November 19, show an increased production of 53,632 head in the western provinces, and a decreased production of 214,560 head in Eastern Canada, giving the Dominion as a whole a net decrease of 160,928 head.

The chief source, however, of our exports for the past two years has been from the eastern plants, due to the fact that the hogs suitable for export are available in greater quantities. This has created a hole in the domestic market, which has been filled with hogs from the West.

No more eloquent testimony is required to emphasize the need of properly finished bacon type hogs, if we are to increase our operations on the British market, and we must increase, we cannot stand still.

Future Source of Supply

The West is the potential hog producing area in Canada, and the big increase in production will be here and nowhere else. It is therefore important that everything possible be done to improve the quality of the hogs, that satisfactory market outlets may be obtained, and the business developed on a basis of permanency.

The quality of western hogs has improved greatly. This improvement is not fully revealed by statistics alone. The general average quality of hogs in the thick smooth grade is much better, and with a little more care in breeding and feeding a great many of these could be changed in a short time into selects.

The first nine months of 1925 saw too many shops and lights being marketed. Official figures give Alberta 21 per cent. as compared with 6 per cent.

in the same period of 1924, while Manitoba have 30.4 per cent. as compared with 19.4 per cent. in 1924. The eastern provinces showed a decided decrease, however the net increase for the Dominion is 12 per cent. The situation in this regard has changed recently and the hogs are now coming to market better finished and of better weights.

On the whole, the outlook of Canada's Swine Industry is very hopeful. The demand during the past year for sows and boars of bacon-type is evidence that the bacon hog program which the Dominion set itself four years ago, is having its effect and hog grading is the chief instrument in giving effect to that program.

Many trials, troubles and disappointments have attended its introduction and career. These, however, have gradually been adjusted as opportunity offered, so that now the policy is working more smoothly than at any time in the past. As time goes on no doubt further improvements can be effected, but the policy is now an integral part of our swine business and is here to stay until something better is found to take its place.

The experience of the past indicates the need for a greater concentration on the problems of production. Better breeding and better feeding are the stepping stones of improvement and the magnitude of the task before us to bring about improvement in these two respects requires the fullest co-operation between all the agencies in the country for experimentation and extension work.

Program for the Future

The program for the future is clear. We must continue and extend the work in the country through which we may hope to obtain an increased volume of finished bacon-type hogs. Work must also be done to distribute the hog marketings more evenly throughout the season. This can be accomplished by spreading the breeding season, or in other words, working under two-litter a-year plan. This is especially important in view of a new order of the British Ministry of Food prohibiting the use of borax, which takes effect on January 1, 1927. This new order has been discussed very fully and I have nothing more to add, except to say that it is one that is likely to have a very far reaching effect in the further development of our export bacon trade, although some difficulties will be associated with the introduction of this order. I believe that these are capable of solution, and that our trade will benefit greatly from its introduction. In order, however, to operate effectively under the new conditions which will be created, we must have our marketing distributed as evenly as possible throughout the year.

In regard to our bacon trade the coming year must be one of experimentation. We are faced with a set of new conditions as a result of the order prohibiting borax. At the present time we are operating on this plan with a very considerable portion of our product, but the problem is to find ways and means of exporting our entire surplus without borax. The problem is going to be shifted from one of reading and interpreting the future market to one of manufacturing and transportation, so that the product reaches the consumer regularly and in a fresh condition.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have no doubts or fears for the future. The hog industry in Canada is bound to develop and on the lines which it is now started we can be assured of a permanent outlet for our surplus production, the only sound basis on which any industry can be developed.

From an address delivered before the Western Canada Livestock Union, December 10, 1925.

Readers' Question Box

We are asking the assistance of our readers in answering some of the many important questions that are asked during the season. To many of the questions asked the best reply is the experience of others who have met with the same problem. Please read these questions, and if they come within your experience send us your answer. You will be helping your fellows and we shall be glad to pay you for the time spent.

Wants Barn Planning Suggestions

I would like to see a discussion in your Reader's Question Corner on laying out a barn with the object of reducing the time required for the routine work which takes so much of a farmer's time, winter and summer. We intend shortly to build a barn for 12 horses and eight head of cattle. We had a circular barn in Iowa and liked it very well. Do you know of any reason why this type of barn has not been popular in this country? We have also considered putting an erect silo inside the barn. Can The Guide put us in touch with anyone who has tried this scheme? We are also particularly interested in some better way of putting up harness after it comes off the horses back.—J. Wilson, Alta.

Wintering Colts

I allowed myself to be persuaded that the horse market was going to revive and now I find myself with a bunch of yearlings and two-year-olds on my hands which I will have to winter as cheaply as possible in order to come out even, because all the promises about increasing horse prices don't seem to me to be materializing.

There is no free range in these parts as every section is cultivated and under fence. The horses have the run of the straw piles and are in fair shape at present. To what extent do you think I should feed them grain? Marketable oats are getting too expensive to feed in any large quantity.

In writing your answer to any or all of the above questions there is no limit to the length of the answer. Just give the information you think is necessary and no more, but be sure to give enough.

For the best answer to each question The Guide will pay \$3.00; for the second best \$2.00; and our regular rates of payment for any others that we publish. Write only on one side of the paper, and if you answer more than one question put your name and address under each answer. If you wish your name withheld from publication your wish will be respected. Answers must be received on or before January 23. Address replies to Readers' Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

"We Find Fall Pigs Profitable"

Almost unanimous opinion of thirty-five swine raisers who comment on letter in Question Box

On December 23, The Guide published a letter from a subscriber who had been unsuccessful with fall pigs, and asked to be shown in what respect his methods had been wrong. The original letter is reprinted together with a few of the answers.

Condemns Fall Litters

I feel that I ought to protest against the advice which appears in the farm press from time to time urging farmers to grow fall farrowed pigs. I gave it a fair trial last winter, and we are now a lot wiser than we were, at the expense of several hundred dollars. I built a warm and comfortable hog house for my tenant. The place was well lighted and ventilated. My tenant is a careful worker and kept the place scrupulously clean. The pigs were fed sound grain, a mixture of chopped oats and barley. The sows were all mature and had raised good litters in the spring. The pigs were all farrowed during October, and when they were young we had a little skim-milk for them. In fact, we did everything that the bulletins and the farm papers advise and yet the experiment was a total failure.

The young pigs never did well after they came off the dams. By the first of January three out of every five were crippled. The death rate was so high, that even had the pigs that survived turned out well, we could not possibly have made a profit. It's all right for packers to yell their heads off to get farmers to grow pigs the year round, but it can't be done profitably. At least I'd like to know where we fell down. We might just as well acknowledge the handicap of climate and leave the year-round production of bacon hogs to the Danes or Patagonians or whoever else wants to try it.—J. McG., Man.

Eighteen Years' Demonstration

In answer to J. McG., Manitoba, in regard to raising fall-farrowed pigs. I wish to give our experience.

We have been raising pure-bred hogs for the past 18 years, and practically every year have raised fall pigs. We have had the sows farrow from August till as late as December, and find that the earlier farrow give the better results, but have had good results from pigs that came at Xmas time.

Our system is as follows: first have good, healthy, vigorous sows, that have had plenty of exercise during gestation and are not loaded with fat; second, give a little special attention at farrowing time to see that the young pigs do

I can get screenings with a large percentage of wild oats in them. Do you recommend feeding that to horses? Can you tell me of any experiments in which screenings have been fed to colts? I can also get sweet clover hay. Is it any good for my purpose? If so, what would be the limit a fellow could pay for it, considering that these horses probably won't bring more than a hundred-and-a-quarter even when fully grown out and broke? If the horses got sweet clover hay and the run of the straw piles during the day, with barn shelter at night would they make a decent gain in weight without grain? Would you advise breeding mares again in 1926?—Thomas Salter, Man.

Flax and Wheat

Two years ago The Guide had an article telling about how the practice of growing flax and wheat together was becoming popular in Minnesota. Have you ever heard from any of your subscribers who tried it? We have simply got to do something about rust and it seems to me that in years when the rust was bad, we would at least get the flax, if we had the two sown together. What varieties should a man sow in order to have the wheat and flax ripen at the same time? Do your correspondents have any trouble getting the mixed crop threshed? Do they have any trouble in marketing the mixed grain? Does the flax and wheat have to go on summerfallow?—J. Finlay, Brandon, Man.

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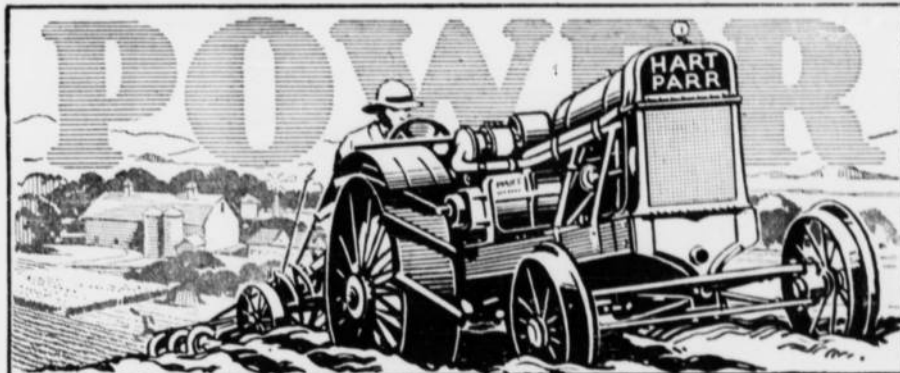
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supply these when they are on the farm.

If you wish, pigs can be put on stronger feed after four months old, but we do not put them on a heavier ration until about three weeks before they are ready for market. We find that the important thing with fall pigs is plenty of exercise with plenty of growth-producing feed and a warm dry bed. Do not feed barley or wheat to young pigs; it will give them indigestion and stunt them for life.—Canuck, Brooks, Alta.

Weaning Time is Critical Period

Regarding rearing and feeding fall litters, would like to say that we have fed hundreds of fall pigs and claim that they are profitable. So as to be fair I want to say that we have had some failures with fall pigs, due entirely to our own neglect, namely, feeding and housing. Our first attempt was our worst as we didn't know how to wean them properly which is the all-important part in raising pigs.

As to J. McG's failure would say that his pigs were kept in too warm a place or else too damp a place, as we claim fall pigs, or in fact any pig, must have a dry place and not too warm. We have found by having our pigs in too warm a pen that they sweat and get crippled.

Our method of housing winter pigs in the West is to put them in straw sheds built of poles with a straw stack on top, and since doing so we have never had a crippled pig or one that showed any signs of becoming crippled. This plan of housing is very cheap which must be considered when figuring your profit.

In regard to feeding and weaning, first one must be very careful and see that the farrowing pen is thoroughly disinfected so as to guard against worms, this being done well.

I would say the next important part is feeding the sow, care being taken not to over feed her for the first week after farrowing.

Then our plan has been to give both sow and litter all the exercise possible, and as the litter begins to eat, the little pigs are fed whole oats in a creep, and at eight weeks old, or weaning time, the litter or the sow (preferably the sow) is taken away.

As to feeding after weaning we prefer skim-milk and whole oats with a lump of sod thrown in every day; this done for three weeks we find we have no more trouble, and they can then be sent to their straw quarters.—F. T. and Sons, Sask.

A Good Analysis of Trouble

I have just read in December 23 Guide, in the Readers Question Box, what J. McG. says about his experience with fall litters of pigs. I think his trouble is his sleeping conditions and feed.

The greatest enemy to young pigs in winter is dampness and the lack of exercise. The cold drives them to nest up most of the time, except while they are feeding, and they get very little exercise, and if their sleeping place is damp they get constipation and rheumatism.

It is very important that no moisture be allowed in their bedding. I find the best way to prevent this is to have a straw pile put close up to the hog house. Fence it around to keep the small hogs by themselves. Cut a passage through from your pen so that your small pigs can sleep in the straw pile and still be able to feed in the hog house. The straw carries off all dampness and their feeding place is warm.

After weaning I feed milk slop with oat chop. A few sugar beets cut and fed once a day is good to prevent constipation. It is a good plan to warm your feed in the very cold weather.

Care must be taken until the young pigs are four months old, after that they will rough it better. The important things are a dry sleeping place and a diet that will offset constipation.—A. C. J., Man.

No Need for Cripples

I would like to give my experience on raising fall litters. I try to have my litter arrive about the middle of August or September 1. I always wean my pigs at six weeks old, by this time

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they are used to feeding themselves. They get a little whole oats thrown out on the ground with what slop and skim-milk we have to spare.

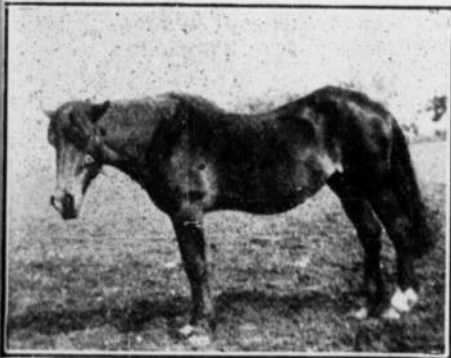
By the time cold weather sets in, I have a shelter made for them where it is possible to put in lots of straw for bedding. Shut them up for a week so they will learn where their home is, then turn them loose again. All you have to do then is throw the feed in the trough. If you do not want to carry the water to them, have a trough at the pump and they will carry their own.

Throw out a pail of fine coal where they can get at it once a week. Then about February 1 they are ready to pen up to fatten; this will take about a month or six weeks. I might say that last year I had my brood sows in the same building as the fattening one. They farrowed about March 1, and I never lost one, while lots of my neighbors lost half their litters by cold weather.

I might say in closing that I have never had a crippled pig all the time I have been raising them (over 10 years). As a feed I use one of rye to two of oats, ground, and find this a very good feed.

I have not very much money tied up in a pig pen and would not if I had it, for it sure does not pay, and I think this is where J. McG., Man., lost out. Hope he tries the cheaper way some time.

I will say that I got my first lessons through The Grain Growers' Guide. In this case it should be The Pig Growers' Guide.—B. R., Batrum, Sask.



Kate—A Pensioner

J. Bowler started farming 45 years ago at Stonewall, Man. After seven years' pioneering, Kate was foaled. That makes her 38 years old by our reckoning. It is eight years now since she has tightened a tug and for some years before that she was in a state of semi-retirement. Mare and master have grounds for a mutual exchange of compliments on her coming birthday. The Guide's editorial hat is lifted to them.

Wants Early Pasture

The second query published in The Guide Question Box of December 23, follows, together with three replies from subscribers:

I have a piece of land that has been used for native pasture for a good many years, but it has become so over-run with native weeds that there has been very little feed on it in the last few years. I am thinking of breaking it up and sowing tame grass on it. What grass or mixture of grasses would you advise me to use? One corner of the field is low and consequently gets flooded every spring, so I would have to use some grass that is not damaged by lying for two or three weeks under water. Also this land is heavy and no one round here seems to like brome. What we chiefly need is a good early grass for spring pasture for our small herd of milk cattle.—J. T. M., Man.

Advices Brome and Legumes

A very good mixture of grass seed for your land, to be used for pasture, is: five pounds of sweet clover, eight pounds of brome grass and three pounds of alfalfa for each acre. Sow the seed about the middle of May. It is not advisable to use any nurse crop. The corner that is flooded in the spring should be sown with the same mixture and an addition of alsike clover at the rate of four pounds to the acre.

Do not let animals graze on the land during the first season. If the weeds give trouble they should be cut when about eight inches high, but not raked up.

The alfalfa and sweet clover seed must be inoculated with nitro culture. The same kind of nitro culture is used for both of these. Nitro culture can be purchased from the Manitoba

Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., at 25c per bottle, which is enough for 60 pounds of seed. Full instructions are enclosed with each bottle.

The sweet clover is excellent as it improves the soil for the coming years by supplying humus and nitrogen when the roots decay.

Brome is excellent for pasture purposes as it stands tramping better than any other grass. Alfalfa is most suitable for pasture if grown in mixture with other grasses. It also opens up the subsoil by its deep root system and adds nitrogen to the soil.

The following is a good plan of sowing the seed: Broadcast the brome grass with a cyclone or wheelbarrow seeder. Next broadcast the alsike clover over the low corner. Lastly sow the alfalfa and sweet clover with a grass seeder attachment on a grain drill. When this is finished the seed

should be harrowed in with a slant-tooth harrow.—Helgi Eliasson, Arnes, P.O., Man.

Recommends Grass Mixture

I have tried several of our grasses, of which the choice is rather limited. I have found brome, as a grass, and alfalfa as a legume, the most satisfactory. Rye grass has done very well, but did not give me as good a pasture as brome. However, my land is light and your correspondent's is heavy, and he will probably get a better pasture of Western Rye than I do.

Grass alone is not so satisfactory for a pasture as a mixture, and I think he will find that a mixture of say eight pounds Western Rye and three or four pounds of alfalfa per acre will give him about as satisfactory an early pasture as he can get. For that corner that lies wet every

spring, I would suggest eight pounds Rye grass, three or four pounds Red Top and he might try a little sprinkling of Alsike. This mixture will do on the flooded area. Alfalfa might get too long a flooding and would not thrive.

I have had a small corner of a pasture lying wet in spring and sometimes after heavy continuous rains; it gives the best pasture and the most hay. Alfalfa has done alright for me, but there is more danger of it getting too much wet on the heavier soil. The Red Top would not be nearly as good as Rye or anything else on the part of the field that does not flood.

It does not pay to pasture off the field the first year of seeding, but if there is a good growth, clip it off with a mower once or twice. Set the bar rather high. If the field is desired to remain as a permanent pasture, it

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will pay to give it a rest in the spring after two or three years' use. It will also pay to disc with a sharp disc run straight, or a stroke of the drag harrows with good sharp teeth, early in the season when the soil is fairly moist. The ground gets packed with stock pasturing on it, and in dry weather, or a dry spring particularly, growth is retarded and stunted, and the soil dries out considerably quicker.

Should it be found necessary to have the pasture rested after several years' use, your correspondent can make provision for a good pasture that will be satisfactory until the end

of June or later if needed. This can be done by sowing a few acres of fall rye, not more than a bushel of seed per acre, three-quarters should be enough sown the middle or end of August. If a good growth, this can be lightly pastured that fall, but not too late in the season. This will give a good spring pasture and last till the end of June. The land can then be plowed, sown with something else or go in with the summerfallow.

The writer has found alfalfa the best fodder on the farm, and it is appreciated by all kinds of livestock and poultry. The seed rates quoted

above were amounts used myself. On his heavier soil there should be a slight increase with rye grass seed. Perhaps 2 pounds would be sufficient in addition to the foregoing.—R. H. C., Sask.

Alsike for Flooded Land

Alsike clover is the answer if your ground is wet. Plow ground, work down some, the more the better. Sow with Alsike clover one and one-half to two pounds per acre and forget it. One can mix a little timothy if desired. Either will stand lots of water and timothy is very early, in fact under

snow remains green all winter. Alsike will stand more water than timothy, if it ever freezes out it has reseeded itself so don't worry. The little white clover can't be killed out permanently same as Alsike. Sow thin. If seed is scarce it will spread and take the ground.—Thos. V. Martin, Leslieville, Alta.

Some More Old Separators

C. E. Ivens, a Virden old-timer, writes: "While I do not agree with The Guide at all in politics, I wish to send you a word of appreciation for the excellent farming material contained in your issue of December 30."

"The photograph of the Avery separator that has run for 21 seasons and is still in good order, is well worth publishing, as it shows how ridiculous it is to throw these costly machines aside when they have only run five or ten years, as is often done. I have a 40-60 Battle Creek Advance separator that has run 21 seasons, and is good for several years more yet. It has always been kept under cover when not in use, has been well repaired each season, and all the chaff and dust cleaned off at the end of the season, and also when it got wet in the season.

"I have seen the same make of separator thrown aside as useless when it had only run five seasons. It had stood outside all the time and had never had the chaff cleaned off. The tenons where the frame is mortised together had rotted and the back end of the machine had fallen over to one side, so that the pulleys would not line up. Wm. Sproat, of Virden, has a machine still running which he bought in 1901.

"The article by Mr. Speers on the winter feeding of cattle is also very good, although I cannot see why it should be necessary for him to import corn from Iowa at 1½¢ per pound when there is plenty of good feed barley selling for one cent per pound or less. For many years past I have fed a car load of cattle for the spring market, and I have always found a little profit in it, though in some years when grain was dear and cattle cheap, the profit was small.

"One item I have never credited the cattle with is the manure, which is becoming more valuable here as time goes on. I have always raised my own feeders as I have some rough broken land that is fit only for pasture.

"I regret to say that pasture land is becoming cheaper and more plentiful in this part of Manitoba, owing to the spread of quack grass. No doubt some day there will be farmers with capital, energy and perseverance enough to take this land up and make it productive once more, but until that time comes, it can be made good use of for pasture, as quack grass makes the best of pasture provided it is grazed close enough to keep it from going to stalks."

Minerals in Hog Ration

E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, writes The Guide that at the last meeting of that body a discussion took place as to the use of minerals in hog feeding. He was instructed to find out if minerals could be purchased at prices which would warrant their use, and, if advisable, to arrange for purchase in large quantities. Mr. Richardson's first move was to communicate with S. G. Carlyle, livestock commissioner for Alberta, whose reply is worth reproducing in full:

"I have taken the matter up with Prof. Sinclair, who has direct charge of the experimental feeding of hogs at the University here. They are carrying on a large number of experiments with minerals, and he says that in his opinion the swine breeders of this province will be foolish to bring in expensive mineral mixtures when the different ingredients can be bought and mixed on their own farms. They are not feeding any of the commercial mixtures at the University and do not know of any advertised, but they are getting splendid results from their own mixtures, and I am giving you two of them which perhaps could be sent out to any of the members of the Swine Breeders' Association."

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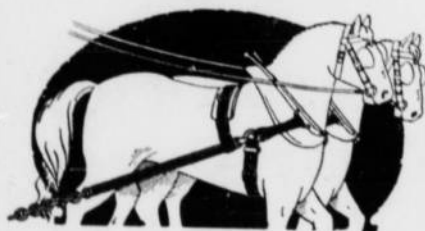
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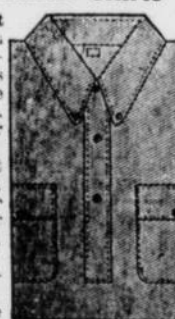
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Association who may be making enquiries.

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“These mixtures should be kept in a dry place. If allowed in the open and

subject to a heavy rain, a brine would likely run from the mixture, there being such a high percentage of salt, that if a pig should happen to drink this brine lying in a puddle, it would probably kill it, so they advise keeping these mixtures protected from the weather.

“Prof. Sinclair spent five months last spring with Prof. Evvard, at Ames, Iowa, and he is, therefore, quite familiar with any work he has done or is doing.”

Chilled Beef or Live Cattle?

Opinion in Federal Department of Agriculture leans toward belief that any effort to stimulate chilled beef industry now is ill-timed and might hurt live cattle trade

IN spite of the rapidly increasing overseas stocker trade, the question as to just what had better be done by Canada to build up her beef industry—that is, should live cattle, stockers or stores, as well as fats, be sent overseas, or should an effort be made to build up a chilled beef trade with Great Britain?—is continually coming up.

Those who favor a policy of shipping dressed beef rather than live cattle argue that to reduce transportation costs and to develop Canadian industry, the former is a much more economic method of forwarding our product than the latter. Further, it is claimed that prior to the removal of the embargo we did not have the right quality of cattle in sufficient numbers to carry on a dressed meat trade, but that winter feeding and grain feeding have been stimulated to such an extent that a dressed meat trade might now be undertaken with fair prospects of success.

It is claimed also that a dressed meat business established with Britain would take care of an unlimited number of Canadian cattle. At the same time the enterprise need not interfere with the shipment of live cattle, since these two businesses could run concurrently, and the most profitable method would endure.

That there is a good deal to be said along these lines must be admitted, yet all the facts pertaining to the situation must be considered in attempting to arrive at a policy for Canada as a whole.

Previous to the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle in 1922, the beef industry in Canada was struggling along under great difficulties. With this new outlet for live cattle, however, the industry has since shown signs of gradual development and expansion, and this in spite of the fact that conditions both as regards restrictions in England and also as regards the cost of transportation have not been altogether favorable.

Chilled Products Discounted

In attempting to reach a conclusion

as to a policy for Canadian industry, one must face the fact that the British importer and the British consumer make a great differentiation between home-killed and imported beef, and the margin which exists between the one and the other is the definite expression of the taste, habit and policy of the British consumer and the British trade.

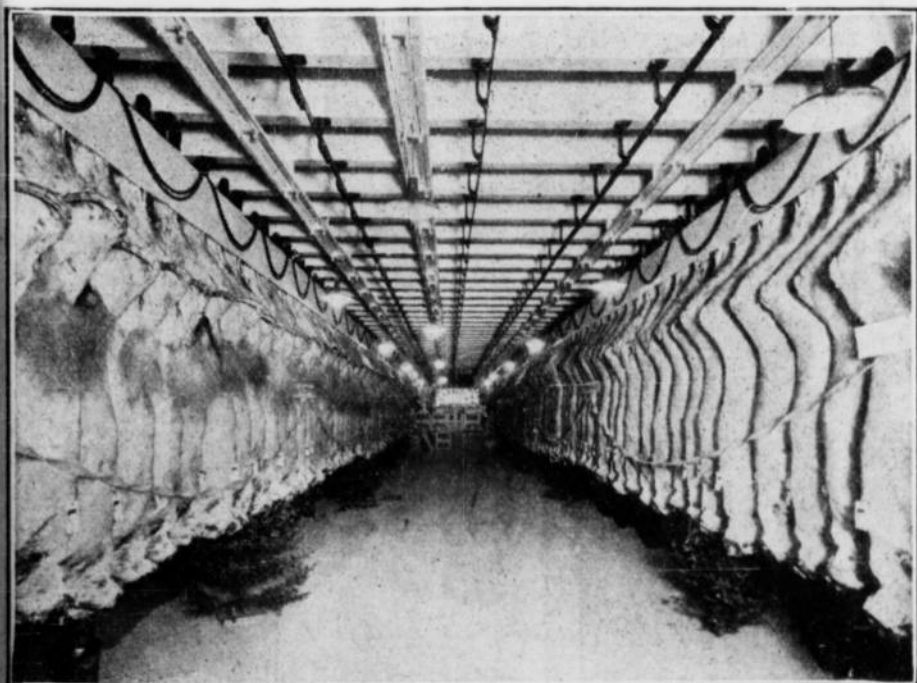
This same margin which the Britisher is willing to pay for home-killed beef enables Canada to sell her cattle on a very attractive market, which, other than to Ireland, is practically available to no other country in the world. The protection thus afforded to this country has enabled us to build up a trade which has proven profitable alike to the Canadian rancher, Canadian feeder, British grazier and the British trade. Upon this basis we have re-organized our beef cattle industry, and this accounts for the increased supply of high-class cattle which is now coming to market.

Of course, chilled beef can be shipped from Canada to Great Britain, but the question of price to the farmer is the factor which must determine whether this method of exporting our beef cattle is as profitable as our present system. Given no outlet for live cattle the Canadian packer could undoubtedly purchase Canadian cattle at a price which would permit him to export chilled beef. Under such conditions, however, beef raising would very probably shortly become so unprofitable that cattle would not be produced.

Now on Competitive Basis

Fortunately, under the present system, the Canadian producer and feeder enjoys the advantage of having an alternative outlet for his live cattle as against having to depend entirely upon sale to the packing trade. A competitive market is sound economics, and it is worth while observing that it has been very largely the store cattle outlet that has developed the available supply of good cattle on our markets. Hence, the question is, could this

Continued on Page 16



An exhibit of Xmas beef in Swift's Winnipeg Abattoir

E. B. Hunter, Winnipeg manager of the Swift plant, had these cattle fattened under his own direction on premises adjoining the abattoir. On a dollars and cents basis the outcome of this experiment settled the question of the profitability of winter feeding for all time so far as he is concerned. He is now feeding a large number of lambs. Figures on this enterprise will be available to Guide readers in a coming issue.

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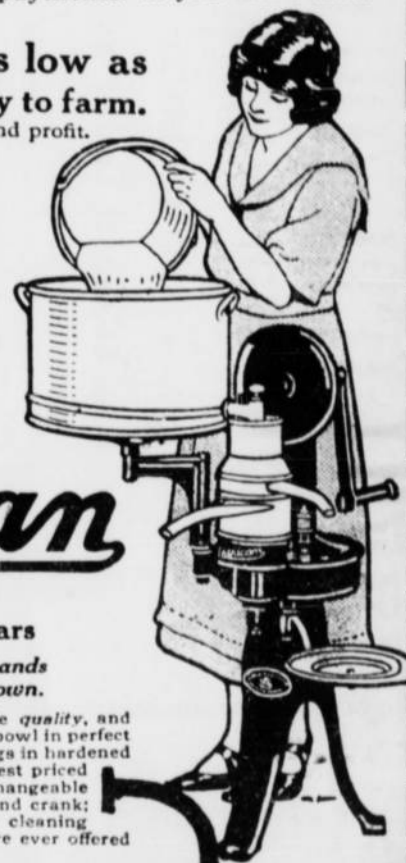
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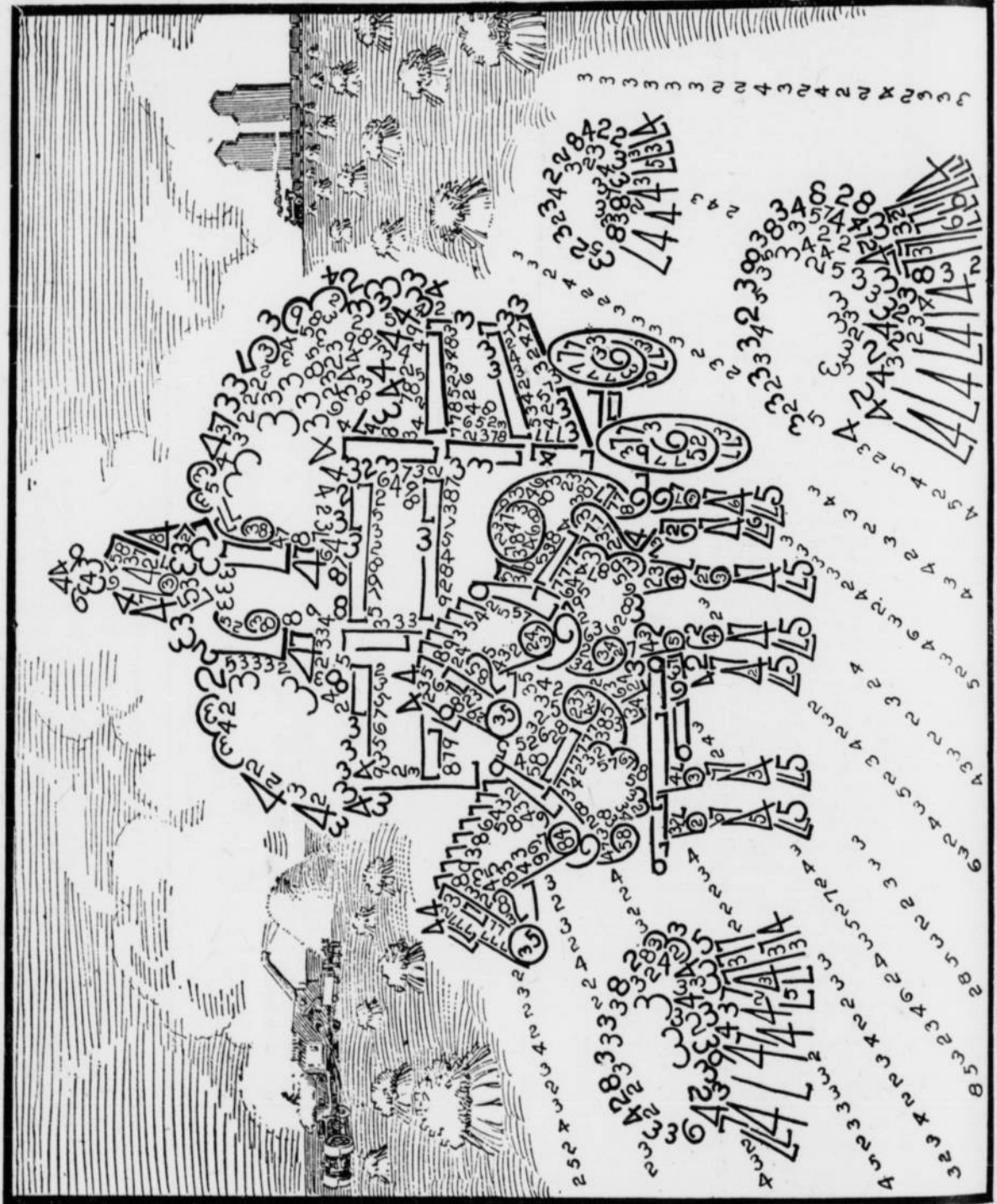
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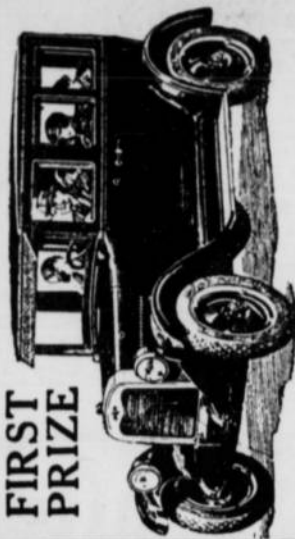
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\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

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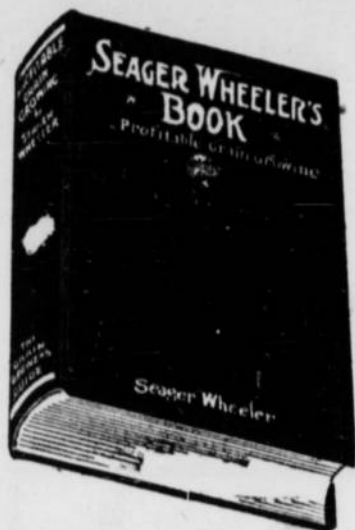
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Chilled Beef or Live Cattle?

Continued from Page 13

very desirable competition be continued and a chilled beef trade be built up at the same time?

When one notes the differentials in price for various classes of beef as they exist in Great Britain, it is just a bit difficult to see how Canada could hope, with the relatively small volume which she would probably have available for export for some time to come, to influence the demand in such a way as to reduce this differential of 4d to 5d per pound which commonly exists as between imported and home-killed supplies.

That we could not compete on an even price basis with the Argentine beef is admitted even by those who are strongest in their support of a dressed beef policy. At the same time, so far as available information shows, the best of bargaining with the English trade has not been rewarded up to date by more than about a penny per pound differential in favor of Canadian chilled beef over the Argentine article. This difference seems scarcely sufficient to justify a change of policy on Canada's part, particularly when Canadian cattle when fed and killed in England bring the same price as the home-produced article, or bring nearly as much when killed at port of landing.

Producer's Returns Main Consideration

In addition to this, the value of hide and offals is greater in Great Britain than in Canada, roughly speaking to the extent of \$10 per steer. The Canadian packer, of course, can use these hides and offals, and this utilization in Canada would help business, but to permit of this the cattle must be bought at a price which will also allow the packer to handle same at a profit. Under present conditions, however, the Canadian farmer, by marketing his stock on the hoof in Great Britain, secures the advantage of a higher price for these products.

Another phase of this situation which should be considered in connection with the shipping of chilled beef is the demand for a uniform well-finished article. The stock shipped from Canada, some of them as "fats" for immediate slaughter, and some of which we consider fairly well-finished, are not considered so by the British trade, and to put on that last hundred pounds or so of finish which is needed in England to put the product into the highest class, can scarcely be done in this country at the prices returned to the farmer for his cattle. If the Canadian farmer received a price for his steers which was the equivalent of say twenty cents a pound wholesale on the carcass weight, he could undoubtedly do this as the British farmer does, but this is not usually the case, and the expense of high finish can scarcely be justified on the basis of existing values.

It is recognized that Canada cannot compete with the product from Argentine on a price basis, yet it must be remembered that this imported product is really one of high class, great volume and wonderful uniformity in conformation, weight and finish. If Canada were by any chance able to narrow the price differential between home-killed and imported beef, the Argentine could quite probably make use of this to just as good advantage as we could in Canada, and, having a much larger more uniform supply, would quite possibly benefit therefrom to an even greater extent than Canada could ever hope to do.

Lack of volume and regularity in supply in competing on the British market is a decided drawback. This is well demonstrated in our attempt to compete successfully with the Danes in the matter of bacon. In beef, our situation would be materially worse in that our volume would be very much less, supply would be more irregular and the quality would vary greatly.

Don't Let Go Bird in Hand

The present system seems to ensure the greatest profit at present, and at the same time seems to afford a stimu-

lus toward the expansion and development of the beef cattle industry. The improvement in Canadian beef cattle which has taken place since the removal of the embargo, will, it is to be hoped, continue, and the supply increase. Such progress would provide two absolute essentials for developing a trade in dressed beef when the time does come for the making of a decided effort in that direction. Our exportable surplus is, however, still comparatively small, and it would appear as though any special effort to build up a dressed beef as well as live cattle trade just at present, might possibly weaken our position in making a bid for the live cattle trade of Great Britain. At the present time we seem to need all our forces to fill the one gap.

My Raspberry Patch

My raspberries have been a success ever since they were planted several years ago. They were planted in two rows four feet apart, and a group of three or four canes planted 12 inches apart in the rows, running east and west, which holds lots of snow in winter, and furnishes plenty of moisture during fruiting season.

The soil is a deep, rich loam. After the frost comes, the leaves begin to dry. I then give them a good top dressing of poultry manure and wood ashes. This, with good cultivation, gives strength to the canes and size to the fruit. It is advocated to take out all old canes in the fall, but I wait until spring. The old canes are then dry and more easily taken out. I have a pair of muleskin gloves and find them ideal for such work. I then gather up all the waste material, burn everything, then there is a clear patch to work in.

Some years the snow is so heavy that the canes are broken down; then there is a mess to clean out. I find that there is very little thinning to do in the rows after the old canes are removed.

The variety we have is the Herbert, and so far, we have not been troubled with the raspberry Mosaic, for which I am very thankful. From these two rows, 75 feet long, I have managed to have all the berries we could possibly eat, can and preserve, besides treating visitors to berries and cream in season. I sell on an average three pails each year, besides our own fruit, which I think is very good. Father does the cultivating with the horse, and I try to keep out the weeds from the canes, but in spite of all one can do, the seeds of Sow Thistle and other noxious weeds will crop up. If space will permit it would be a wise move to make a new plantation every third year.

For the little time and care it takes after it is once planted, I would advise every farm wife to own a raspberry patch. It means so much to a busy farm wife to have berries handy. There is no chasing through the bush in search of fruit, goodness knows she has enough work without that. So aim for a berry patch.—Selena Dumbrell, Charleswood, Man.

Official record of the mail vote for the election of directors for the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, for the year 1926, is as follows: Manitoba, George Gordon, Oak Lake; Saskatchewan, H. Follett, Duval; Alberta, John Wilson, sr., Innisfail. British Columbia, C. E. Whitney-Griffiths, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, Barry Baker, River Hebert, N.S.; Quebec, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station, and Victor Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe. Ontario directors are to be chosen February 11, at Toronto.

Negotiations have been completed between the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, and the City of Moose Jaw, whereby the company will operate the large packing plant erected in this city at a cost of \$750,000, and formerly conducted by Gordon, Ironside and Fares Limited. The agreement calls for the plant to commence operations on March 31 next, and to be operated continuously for 11 years.

A Gentleman Adventurer

By Marian Keith
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXXII Chief Yellow Head

NEWs travelled slowly through Rupert's Land, especially in the winter, and Fort Winnipegosis was off the main highways of travel by cart or boat. Nevertheless, during the autumn, stories of disturbances among the Indians and half-breeds at Red River had come drifting northward. Most of the tales were too extravagant to be credited; the Company had given the country over to the Metis who were to share it with the Indians; the Americans had come over with an army and taken possession of Fort Garry and all the Company's officers had been murdered; Louis Riel was king, and the whole population of the Red River Settlement had fled as they had done in the days of Selkirk.

At first MacDonald heard these rumours undisturbed. "Old wives' tales," he would say laughingly to his wife, when Old Sally would ride in from the range with a new story of uprisings and massacres. "You mustn't listen to such fables, Alice."

But Young Thunder's reference in his funeral oration to a possible attack upon the fort was not to be passed unheeded. Before the young man left the neighborhood, MacDonald sent for him and had Daniel question him closely. Young Thunder answered with non-committal grunts and, in spite of all Daniel's wiles, remained a block of ignorance and stupidity.

"Ask Mr. Stuart to come here," the Bourgeois said impatiently, and when Charles came in from the store with his cheery "Ho, Boy!" Young Thunder's face lit up and his mind became correspondingly illuminated. He answered every question straightforwardly and to the point.

Yes, Yellow Head himself had said he would take the fort one day. It was his by rights, the Indians said. The white dogs had stolen the land from the Indians. The white dogs had crooked tongues, so the chief declared. The great White Mother had sold the Indians. Louis Riel was to be their father now. Louis Riel would tell them when they were to rise and take the scalps of the white dogs.

When Young Thunder left with a present from Waby-stig-wan the three men held a long conference. It was finally decided that, if no definite directions had come from Fort Garry by Christmas, MacDonald himself should go down to the Red River to hear the truth and find what the authorities counselled doing.

"I don't think there is really any danger of Yellow Head's becoming troublesome," he said finally. "He and I have been good friends ever since we came here."

To Charles all these disturbing rumours brought every day a more racking anxiety concerning Flora. The thought of MacDonald's going to the Red River brought some comfort, but to wait till after Christmas for relief was quite beyond his power.

It was then that he evolved out of his troubled mind a scheme for setting a guard over Flora, and one that would at the same time take Young Thunder away from the dangers that might beset him.

He rode out with Old Simon and found where his friend was located, and in a few days Young Thunder and his squaw appeared at the fort. Charles laid his plans before him. The rivers and lakes had not yet frozen over. Would he take his canoe and go down the Wawa that ran into the Assiniboine River and thence down to Fort Garry?

Young Thunder, who was a born voyageur, with the lust of travel in his veins, eagerly assented. His undying loyalty to Waby-stig-wan was under a great strain as long as his master remained stationary. Charles sketched on a paper the route. It was very simple when he had only to follow the river, but the map of the Red River Settlement with the house of Chief

Factor Murray as its chief object was rather more difficult for Young Thunder to understand. His eyes opened in astonishment at the sight of such a vast number of lodges. Very carefully and patiently Charles explained his plans. Young Thunder was to take a message to the young lady who lived in the lodge with the cross on it; the lady whom they had found on the top of the stockade when they came from the Northland, and who had gone back to the Red River with the carts while they were down at Norway House.

Young Thunder nodded, very proud that he understood. Of course, he knew. She was the beautiful squaw whose hair was like the Golden Rod in the moon of flowers, and who rode her horse as the wind rode across the Lake of the Marshes. He would find her.

Charles enclosed two notes in his long letter to Flora.

Chief Trader Campbell was the man to whom he would have naturally turned for assistance, but Campbell was likely in greater danger than Flora. But the Young Chevalier knew whom he could trust, and one letter was for his old companion, Georgie Shaw, who was now her fast friend also, the other was for his old time boatman companion, Louis Richelieu. These two would know how best to use Young Thunder as a guardian for Flora. And having done all he could he sent his messenger away with the first feeling of comfort he had experienced in many days.

On Christmas Eve there arrived at Fort Winnipegosis a visitor who confirmed MacDonald's decision to leave for Fort Garry immediately. Mark Walton was a travelling preacher who came to the fort with his wife about once in two years. They were half-breeds who had been trained in an Anglican Church Mission; a simple devout pair, going up and down the land, telling the message of one loving Father to His children in fort, cabin and wigwam.

Mark's wife was the most celebrated singer in Rupert's Land. Her voice was wild and clear and as sweet as the White Throat's when he carols his spring song to the budding woods. She was famous in every fort in the countryside, and her coming was the signal for every one within riding distance to gather to hear her sing.

"Louis Riel he mak' de beeg troup' on de Red Reeve," Mark announced, when his wife had been taken to Mrs. MacDonald's apartments, and he was seated by the fire in Bachelors' Hall. The officers gathered eagerly about him. Mark had been nearly three months out from Fort Garry, but even before he had left there had been serious disturbances, and the news he had picked up since from runners had been still graver.

The French half-breed population were in rebellion because their country had been transferred from the Company's government to that of Canada without consulting them. Surveyors had been sent out in the summer, and that wild irresponsible youth, Louis Riel, son of the elder Riel, the fiery "Miller of the Seine," had headed a band of Metis and compelled the surveyors to cease operations. Since then Riel had been the virtual ruler of the Settlement. He had taken possession of Fort Garry, where Governor McTavish lay ill. He had defied the new Governor sent out from Canada and held him at bay across the American border. And the latest news was that he had imprisoned a number of the leading citizens of the settlement who had tried to curb his boundless ambition.

Even MacDonald, slow to credit the rumours with which the country was flooded, was compelled to realize that matters looked serious. Nothing was said to disturb the Christmas festivities for which Mrs. MacDonald had made great preparation, but he quietly made his plans to leave the next day.

At most of the Company's posts Christmas was passed over with little notice, New Year's Day being the great



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annual festival. But Fort Winnipegosis was unlike every other post in this also that Christmas was duly observed. Early in the morning a service was held in the Indian Hall, to which every one was invited, and this year it was to be a special occasion with Mark Walton to preach and his wife to sing.

Early on Christmas morning the population of the fort and its surroundings crowded into the Indian Hall and seated themselves on the floor; half-breed servants of the Company, blanketed Indians with their guns, fresh from the hunt; every one, from little Helen May to old Sally who sat together holding each other joyously by the hand. Even the French half-breeds, who were all Romanists and had a superstitious fear of the heretic's religious service, could not resist hearing the heretic's wife sing. The Indians were less rigid and were there in large numbers, chief among them, Simon and Sally. Indeed the old horseguard and his wife never missed a religious service at the fort and took a very liberal view of all denominational differences. They were like the Athenians in being extremely religious and many an altar their poor benighted minds raised to the unknown God. When Father Grouard, who was over Winnipegosis District, came on a visit, Simon and Sally were his most devout converts, and always confessed and received the Sacrament. With equal devotion they performed all the rites of the Anglican Church whenever the Waltons appeared; and there was an itinerant Methodist preacher who occasionally passed through the district and he counted the old couple as the most faithful adherents of his denomination. Moreover, when their tribe came in to the fort with their furs in the spring the two could be seen fleeing on their swiftest horses to the woods with the little bits of red and green braid which they used in the performance of their heathen rites.

Mark Walton read the lesson for the day and led in prayers then gave out a hymn and his wife led the singing. She sat on the floor among the other half-breed women, a slim girlish figure, wearing the short blue dress made of Company cloth and the fringed leggings and moccasins which had almost become a uniform among the half-breed women. The blanket that had slipped back from her head in the warm room, showed a wealth of bright red hair from a Scottish ancestor, and a dark beautiful face under a Madonna brow.

"Joy to the world, the Lord has come," was the hymn, sung to old Antioch, with its echo of far-off chiming pealed out from church towers on a hundred happy Christmas mornings. And like a chime of bells the half-breed woman's voice caught up the old tune and pealed it forth, every note sweet and clear and silvery. But it was not the pure bell-like quality of her tones that made the heart swell and the eyes grow misty as she sang. Some strange thrilling note, something caught from the lone spaces of the great wild land in which she had been bred, sent a strain of longing and sadness through

the most rapturous burst of song; a strain that reached the fountain of tears.

Charles felt a sudden tightening of his throat. Poor young Wallace Leith was struggling with homesick tears and Mrs. MacDonald's fair head, held up among her dark sisters like a lily in a field of sedges, drooped as though an autumn wind had struck it.

The singer led them in hymn after hymn, the Indians sitting entranced and begging like children for more. Then Mark stood up to speak. He was a powerful preacher in French or Cree, his native tongues, but out of deference to Mrs. MacDonald and the officers he gave his message in English this morning and he was not at home.

He spoke haltingly of the great night when the shepherds' vision pierced through the blinding mists of things earthly to the glory that broke through from Heaven on that first Christmas night. He touched lofty heights for a few moments in his childlike simplicity. But he finally wandered away into a lengthy discourse upon shepherds and sheep and into the mysteries of the parable of the sheep and the goats.

"A'm niver seen a goat, me," he confessed, regarding his audience apologetically with his kind, earnest brown eyes, "but I hear it's a much wickeder animal than a sheep."

Charles caught Mrs. MacDonald's eye. Her face was as grave as that of old Sally who was gazing up at him in awe and wonder, but her eyes were dancing and he felt grateful to the preacher for restoring their sparkle.

There was more singing, to which the Indians listened like enchanted children, the sweet joyous-sorrowful voice soaring above all others: O, Happy Day, In the Sweet Bye and Bye, and finally Rock of Ages at Mrs. MacDonald's request, and the service ended.

Presents were distributed to all the servants, and great pans of bannocks, which Bonhomme had been busy preparing all the day before, under Her Majesty's instructions. She had not forgotten the officers, for there was a gift beside the plate of each young man at breakfast. The children had a tree, which Simon had brought in from the woods, and for which Bonhomme had made many little candles with childlike enjoyment.

Then there was a great dinner. Bonhomme had prepared all the delicacies the place afforded; roast duck and muskrat, pickled bears' paws, preserved wild strawberries, and even potatoes. But, greatest of all, there was a real plum pudding, brought in all ablaze on a great platter. Here Bonhomme's skill had failed. There was no French chef could prepare a rabbit or a duck as Bonhomme could, but he was not accustomed to flour and was rather old to learn its uses. The strange fine American flour which the Bourgeois had shipped from St. Paul for his family was a deep mystery and he could only concoct a sticky and melancholy mess from it. So the lady herself had made the pudding and the gentlemen all



Dr. B. A. Lennox's fine string of sled dogs in action in a bend of the Red River on the outskirts of Winnipeg

arose and drank her health anew when it appeared.

They were making very gay over it when little Hector, who had been eating silently and steadily, paused at last and looked at his plate with a face of despair, his eyes brimming with tears. "Oh, Mamma! I can't eat all my pudding," he wailed in a burst of grief over finding himself inadequate before the great opportunity of his life.

When MacDonald left for Fort Garry the three young officers in charge of the lone fort set themselves to make the days as bright as possible for "Her Majesty" as Mrs. MacDonald was affectionately called. But for Charles they dragged as slowly as the winter days at Fort Hearn. His heart was away down on the Red River, while his head was sufficiently taxed to meet the difficulties around him.

Not many miles south, the Indians had left their hunting and were gathering about a settlement of Metis who were selling fire-water. Free traders from across the American border had penetrated as far north as the woods of Winnipegosis District, and their liquor was putting the Indians into a dangerous mood. Some of it, Charles found, had come as far as the fort itself and there were drunken rows in the men's houses which he had to settle.

New Year's Day was the one great festivity of the year, and was always ushered in early in the morning, by the servants gathering about the fort and firing a salute.

Charles was awakened at grey dawn by the noise of the guns and by Wallace Leith coming leaping into his room under the conviction that the long-rumored attack from the Indians had begun.

Charles dressed hurriedly and ran down to receive the guests in the Indian Hall. Carruthers pointed out that there were fewer Indians than at Christmas, and yet there were many more about the vicinity of the fort, for they, too, had begun to leave their hunting. To those who came pipes and tobacco were passed around, hot chocolate and plates of buffalo boss, the latter a great delicacy which Bonhomme had been half the night cooking in great kettles. The visitors ate everything and left with three cheers.

The men were no sooner gone than in came the women and children, and now Mrs. MacDonald entered with Hector and Helen May to render assistance. The old women received pipes and tobacco and all the things the men had, and there were plates of wonderful little cakes as well, baked by Her Majesty, which Hector and Helen May passed around with much ceremony and many of which disappeared beneath blankets and shawls to be carried home.

It was an unfailling custom that all the women must be kissed on New Year's Day, and old Sally led the procession up to Waby-stig-wan. Carruthers came next, then Harborough. Poor Wallace tried to escape, but his brother officers held him to the task, though when Sally kissed him twice he rightly felt that he had been badly used.

In the afternoon they were invited to Mrs. MacDonald's sitting-room, where Her Majesty served tea. They sat around the fire and talked of home and former New Year's, until little Hector grew tired and ran off to play with his little brown comrades. Helen May climbed upon Doodle-doo's knee and begged for a story, while Harborough read aloud from the latest Edinburgh paper, which was only six months old.

Suddenly the door was flung open and Hector ran in. His face was crimson, his eyes blazing. He strode up to his mother, fairly bursting with rage and grief, but before he could tell his troubles his warrior spirit broke down. He buried his face on his mother's shoulder.

"Oh, Mamma, Mamma!" he sobbed, "Little White Crow, Little White Crow said . . ."

His mother tried to pacify him, but he sobbed on convulsively. At last Wallace Leith, who because of his recklessness was Hector's especial hero, drew the little fellow towards him and whispered that they were all men here together to look after his mother and sister, and that no man must fail, while his father was away. He must stand up

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like a man, then, and tell what was the matter.

Little Helen May patted his cheek and said "Poo' Heeta" gazing at him with eyes full of wondering sympathy. The little man's body stiffened and he gulped out his story, his eyes full of tears and fright.

"Papa's killed!" he faltered. "Little White Crow told me. And Yellow Head's coming with his men, and Big Wind's going to kill Mr. Stuart, and then Yellow Head says he'll take you for his wife!"

Mrs. MacDonald's perfect calm did not desert her. Only by the sudden paling of her cheek could the young men guess that she was disturbed. She drew the trembling child into her arms.

"Little White Crow has just been trying to draw the long bow," she said soothingly. "We must not heed his idle tales. I am sure Papa is safe, and

so are Baby and I with so many, many brave men to take care of us. Why just think!"—she was smiling now—"I have you, and Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Harborough"—she counted them off on her fingers—"and Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Leith, and Daniel, and Bonhomme, and—oh, such a big army!"

Hector drew a long quivering breath and wiped away his tears manfully on his small handkerchief.

When the little fellow's fears had been assuaged, Charles stepped out to the office and sent for Daniel. Hector, he was well aware, knew more about the Indians and their doings than anyone else in the fort, and Little White Crow might be telling a partial truth.

"The dirt!" Daniel exclaimed. He screwed up his brown face, and spat into the fire. "De Bourgeois not dead," he affirmed. "Yellow Head he pretend

so he mak' de mischief. He not come dis mornin'. He tink you no good. A'm know Yellow Head, me myself."

"What had we better do about it?" the worried young Chief asked. Daniel stood looking thoughtfully into the fire, but before he could evolve any plan for meeting the situation, Daniel, Junior, the interpreter's son, stepped into the office.

"Yellow Head come!" he announced briefly. Charles sprang to the window to see the Indian Chief riding in at the fort gate, followed by about twenty of his braves, all mounted and armed.

Daniel darted ahead into the Indian Hall and when Charles entered he found to his surprise that the interpreter had placed a large keg of gunpowder on the table and had torn off the top. He motioned quickly towards the desk. "Write," he commanded.

MacDonald, Charles knew, had the

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utmost confidence in Daniel. The interpreter knew the furnishings of the Indian's mind as he knew the interior of his own little shanty, and in this emergency Charles was prepared to obey him implicitly. He turned slightly puzzled, to the desk, and opening the diary at the page for the day began to inscribe the events of the morning. The thought was uppermost that there might be something very stirring to write before the day closed. The shuffle of moccasined feet made him glance up.

Yellow Head, followed by his braves, came striding into the Hall. The Chief was a tall powerful looking fellow and the men with him were of the same mould. In their blankets and imposing feather head-dresses, with their guns held in readiness and their knives in their belts, their dark faces sullen and forbidding, their eyes gleaming threateningly, they presented an ugly prospect for the young master of the fort. But he nodded casually and went on with his writing, just as he would have done upon any ordinary visit, but his whole being was alive to every slightest movement of Daniel, and before him there leaped a picture of little Helen May in the sitting-room beyond, seated on the hearth rug with the fire-light playing on her golden curls.

At a sign from the interpreter he stopped, cleaned his quill pen without haste, blotted the page, and, rising, greeted his visitors.

"Ho, Boy!" he said heartily, holding out his hand.

In Rupert's Land it was the unfailing custom for white man and red to meet with a handshake. To have the courtesy refused on either side meant hostility.

Yellow Head scowled and shoved the hand aside. He turned towards Daniel and asked contemptuously for the Bourgeois. Daniel replied that Waby-stig-wan was the master of the fort for the time and all that was in it, and whatever the Chief had to say must be said to him.

Yellow Head responded with an insulting remark about the White Dogs who had crooked tongues. Daniel wisely did not give a complete translation, but when he had finished he added truculently.

"Scare the dirt, whatefer!"

"Ask them what they want," Charles said quietly. He knew that twenty pairs of eyes, trained to read every gesture and expression, were watching him unwinkingly, and that he must not make one false move.

He knew enough of Cree to gather something of what the Chief was saying. His profanity was mostly French and it was particularly offensive. Daniel interpreted. Yellow Head had found out at last what the White Dogs were doing. They had sold the Indian's lands and his wives to the stranger. The White Dog said he was the Indian's brother, but he lied.

Charles replied through Daniel that whoever told such tales was telling lies. The Great White Mother across the seas was just to her Indian children as she was to her white children. The Indian must not believe the idle tales that his enemies were telling. His lands, his family, and his hunting would be unmolested. The Company would deal fairly as it had always done. If they would wait till Chief Factor MacDonald returned they would see that what he said was true.

Yellow Head did not seem to be mollified. He became abusive. "The White Dog lies," he answered. "MacDonald lies. You are all robbers. The White Dog must get out of the fort today, or we will shoot him!"

Daniel repeated the challenge, leaving nothing out this time, and adding swiftly, "Now scare him to death!"

Charles did not need a second bidding. Indeed the wily Daniel knew that a verbatim report of the Chief's insulting words would be quite sufficient to rouse Waby-stig-wan's hot blood.

"De keg!" he hissed, and for the first time Charles understood the desperate expedient. Its contents were sufficient to blow to pieces everything in Indian Hall.

He whipped out his revolver, and at the same instant there leaped to posi-

tion a semi-circle of levelled guns. He had a lightning picture of Flora waiting for him at Kildonan, as he thrust the muzzle of his revolver into the gunpowder.

"Tell him," he commanded, "that if I'm to get out of the fort I'll take my visitors with me."

Daniel repeated the challenge with much unctious. There followed a death-like silence. Charles held the chief with his eye, his finger on the trigger, waiting for the first hostile move. Then behind the semi-circle of menacing weapons a few braves began to edge quietly towards the door. They were twenty to two, but they reasoned that they were not really in the majority, when one of the enemy was a madman with his revolver stuck into a keg of gunpowder.

Yellow Head stood his ground for a few minutes, gazing defiantly at the fatal barrel; but seeing his followers dwindling away one by one, he, too, finally turned and stalked out.

Harborough and Carruthers, who had slipped in behind Daniel and stood armed waiting, came forward with their congratulations. They were very quiet and for once the two seemed quite of one mind; the situation had been ugly enough.

"Her Majesty mustn't know anything about it," warned Charles.

"And don't tell Wally," advised Harborough. "He'd be out all night raising recruits to go out and ravage all the rest of Winnipegosis District. Well, it's certainly been a Happy New Year so far."

"We had an old nurse at home," Charles said, "who always started us off on New Year's morning with, 'No, bairnies, whit ye dae on New Year's Day, mind, ye'll dae the hale year through.'"

"Pleasant prospect for you, Stuart," Carruthers said. "But it augurs good success."

"The success is all Daniel's," Charles declared, his hand on the interpreter's shoulder. "Wily old Daniel! You knew it would work."

Daniel smiled and shrugged. "The dirt!" he remarked, and shuffled away to see if the fort gate was fastened.

To be continued next week

To Investigate Grazing Problems

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has appointed L. B. Thompson and Sydney E. Clarke, to undertake some research work with respect to the reseeded of abandoned land, the study of grasses in grazing areas, forage crop problem, and the advantage of deferred grazing in relation to restoration of the carrying power of range land.

A comprehensive schedule of work has been laid out, which includes a preliminary survey of range lands in the West, to discover the location, area, soils, carrying capacity in dry, wet and average years, and species of grasses, found on overgrazed land, and land not overgrazed, present grazing practices, provision of winter feed, and precipitation in the various grazing areas. It is proposed to carry on, with the co-operation and assistance of some of the ranchers in the range area, experimental work with regard to results from and carrying capacity of deferred and rotated grazing land, storing various kinds of prairie fodders over several years, frequency of cutting hay areas, time and method of re-seeding ranges, and different varieties of wild and cultivated grasses for range purposes.

L. B. Thomson, is a New Zealander, his earlier years having been spent on a ranch in that dominion. After coming to Canada, he took the full two-year course at the Agricultural School, Olds, Alta., afterwards taking a position on a combined sheep and cattle ranch in Southern Alberta, finally being appointed foreman-manager. He completed his B.S.A. course at the University of Alberta, and immediately after graduation received an appointment in the provincial department, where he is at present.

Mr. Clarke is a native of Manitoba, and having been brought up on a farm and doing farm work during his vacations, has had considerable practical experience which will be of great use to him in his new duties. He took the



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degrees of M.S.A. and B.S.A. at the University of Manitoba, specializing in field husbandry and plant pathology. He is at present on the University staff at Rochester, Minn., where he is completing his doctor's degree.

The Countrywoman

A Rural Women's Short Course

MANITOBA Agricultural College is introducing a new feature this year into its regular program of winter courses. It is planned to have a two weeks' course for rural women from February 15 to 26.

An attractive outline of subjects for lectures and discussions has been drawn up. These centre around those phases of community and home life that make a special appeal to women. The outline as now drafted includes: Public Speaking, Debates, Etc.; Literature; Libraries; Dramatics; Organization Business; Recreation; Home Beautification and Nature Study. The regular teaching staff of the college will be in charge of the lectures and outside speakers will be secured for special topics.

Quite a number of farm people make a practice of taking a few days' holiday away from home during the winter when farm tasks are not so pressing. This is a splendid opportunity for the farm woman to spend a pleasant and profitable holiday. Arrangements will be made for those attending the course to live in residence at the college. Board and room may be secured for the two weeks at the small charge of \$12. There will be in addition a \$3.00 registration fee.

The course has been arranged as a result of a request from the Women's Institutes and the executive of the United Farm Women of Manitoba. There is one provision that there must be at least 25 applications received by February 1. There is no doubt that Manitoba rural women will appreciate this opportunity for a special course for them. Care should be taken that the college is advised before the date mentioned so that applications of those wishing to attend may be accepted.

My Handy Bulletin Board

When I was at college a good sized bulletin board was used whereon to post announcements, changes in classes, passing grades, etc., etc. I got to wondering one day why a bulletin board wouldn't be a good thing to have in my kitchen. Frequently I wished to leave a notice for the children when I was away and often forgot things which might have been remembered if they had been posted.

So I found a thin piece of soft wood about 12 x 18 inches and covered this with a piece of burlap I had left from the dining-room—then I bought a dime's worth of thumb tacks and was well away.

Anything and everything is tacked on "Mother's Board." Bills that are to be paid, my week's menu (for I still plan my week's menu ahead, no matter how busy I am), a typed Saturday chore list for the boys which saved a lot of nagging. A pencil hung near and when a chore was done it was crossed off, and when all was done the boys could go fishing, hunting, skating, snowshoeing or anything they choose, knowing they were free for the day.

If I came across a good looking untried recipe up it went, and when I was ready to try it out there was no fruitless rumaging for it. If it was not up to much it was burned. If it proved good it was pasted at once into my big book.

Special dates to be kept, grocery orders or repair materials are posted. Anyone going to the store needs but stop and collect the list as they pass the board.

Another notion I had was of tacking items of interest from newspapers and magazines to my board. A poem would take my eye and be posted. Before it was shop-worn we would all know it by heart, for while the dishes were being done we would read snatches from our board, thus occupying our minds pleasantly while doing tiresome tasks. If homemakers only knew that if they allow their minds to stray in pleasant paths while their hands occupied themselves in doing purely mechanical work that the oft times perfectly loathsome task would be done ere they are aware and the housekeeper have a different feeling about it. Queer how such a silly little poem, as

The Pobble That Had no Toes or The Jumbies or the Gillie Galoo Bird on the Lollypop Tree, will help the evening dishes to become washed and dried in a twinkling with the bursts of laughter and merriment from the children. Try it out mothers and see for yourselves.

When I posted news of the disaster of the Shennandoah—it led to much talk about air-craft—pictures of different kinds were posted and the subject lasted for several days. With something interesting to talk about the children forget to whine, or snap the dish cloths around each other's ears.

Another use I found for my board was to keep a record of the children's behavior at the table. Every mother knows that the children must be corrected. I accomplish far more by this method than by nagging constantly. The child who has eaten the most quietly, taken small bites, chewed well, sat straight and all the rest that goes with polite behavior at the table, finds his name posted on the board with orders to report for a reward. You have no idea how effective this method is!

Our bulletin board has many uses. There is posted the orders to give to stock buyer which saves a trip to the field for some one.

Once the board is installed there are many uses for it. Anyone who tries one for a week or two will not be without it.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

A Question of Reading Matter

"Have you seen, at any time, a copy of . . . ?" (and then follows the name of a paper not published in this country) was a question asked me by a farm woman in a letter recently. She continues: "If you have you will be as indignant as I am over the dirty thing being sold in Canada, or anywhere else for that matter. It is a Sunday paper, of course, but it seems that the publishers of it have picked out all the objectionable news of the week and set it forth in detail." The writer then went on to mention another objectionable publication, a magazine that had found its way into her home by the means of an outsider.

The question of good and clean reading matter is one that usually comes up at some time or other in every home. The mother who is concerned about the thinking and the ideals of her growing family immediately becomes alarmed. She looks out upon the world with freshly-opened eyes and dreads the dangers which she sees therein.

The point worth noting in this case is that both the publications mentioned are not published in this country. Heaven knows we have some of our own that are sufficiently undesirable! Yet they sell somehow. Outside publishing houses would not find it worth their while to pay transportation charges alone if the papers sent here did not sell.

What is the remedy? If you have

been a frequenter of conventions you are probably aware that almost every organized body that is at all concerned with social well-being has had this question before it at some time or other. Most conventions have a habit of closing the question by passing a resolution to ask the government to put a ban on such publications coming into the country and to have a censor appointed to look after those published within our own boundaries. That is the easiest way to shift responsibility from our own shoulders to the shoulders of somebody else. And yet if we stopped long enough to think the matter out, we would realize that government censorship, on an extensive scale, is a most undesirable thing.

The writer of the letter mentioned asks what can women do, and in part answers her own question by saying: "The next time I go into our local town I am going to have a talk to the man there who sells such papers." Yes, that is one thing a woman may do in such a case. If it should happen that the man who sells such undesirable reading matter is not impressed with the opinions and request of one woman she may enlist the help of other women in her community. If he is a business man the chances are that he is not going to run the risk of offending a number of families in the town and the surrounding country, even if he has no moral scruples about selling the papers.

If a mother finds that her child has somehow or other managed to get undesirable reading matter, she can talk to him seriously but kindly. It will not do to scold too harshly, else the child may continue reading such horrible stuff in secret and a greater harm be done. She can impress upon him that good food for the mind is as important as good food for the body. She can, by telling stories and reading aloud to him get him interested in books she knows are wholesome and clean. She can see that these books are within easy reach when the child has a real hunger for reading.

A mother cannot prevent her child coming in contact with evil, but she can so form his thinking that when he does come in contact with it that he will find it distasteful and repellent. She has him under her influence during the most formative years of his life. If she has builded well, let come what will in after years, she need have no fear for his character.

How Smallpox Came West

Sir S. B. Steele, in his interesting book, Forty Years in Canada, related how smallpox gained such a strong hold on the Indians of the plains. The redskins were so susceptible to the disease that they died in vast numbers. General Steele describes how smallpox came West, in the following way:

"For several months before the advent of the troops to Fort Garry, smallpox had been raging on the plains of the far west from the Missouri to North Saskatchewan. This scourge, so fatal to the red man, was brought into the country on a Missouri steamboat plying from St. Louis to Benton, Montana. A white man, who had the disease, left a blanket behind him on the steamboat. This was stolen by an Indian of the Gros Ventre tribe, and started the contagion. He caught it and gave it to his people, amongst whom it spread until many camps were depopulated, and a war party of the Bloods, a tribe of the Blackfeet nation, who had gone south to steal horses, found in one camp nothing alive but the ponies grazing round the tents. The dead lay as they had fallen.

"The Blood warriors, knowing nothing about the disease, appropriated as many of the ponies and buffalo robes as they could take, and returned with their spoil to the north, no doubt well pleased with the results of their foray. It proved, however, to be a fatal one to them, and to the majority of the dusky inhabitants of the great plains. By the time they got back to their people, the infected robes had given them the disease, and it spread through

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their tribe, depopulating their camps and sending destruction through the Peigans, Blackfeet, Crees and Stonies; in fact through all our Indian tribes. From them it spread to the plain hunters, company's employees and the families of the missionaries. Many of the latter did their best to induce the Indians and half-breeds to scatter so as to escape the dread germs, and all who obeyed them succeeded, but unhappily there were many who paid no attention to the advice, and suffered the consequences. Some of the missionaries, well-meaning, but unpractical men, encouraged their flocks to keep together in large numbers, and they were soon surrounded by sick and dying people. To make matters worse there were neither doctors nor medicines, and this state of affairs continued until enormous numbers of Indians had died. Every important chief of the Blackfeet nation had gone, leaving few fit to lead the people. One tribe, which a few years previously had 2,000 lodges in their principal camp, each lodge averaging at least eight persons, was reduced to one-tenth of its number. It was particularly virulent amongst the Crees, who were said to have contracted it from the Blackfeet in the same way that the latter had caught it from the Gros Ventres."



Pussy makes a good substitute doll

Magnesia Best For Your Indigestion

Warns Against Doping Stomach With Artificial Digestents

Most people who suffer, either occasionally or chronically from gas, sourness and indigestion, have now discontinued disagreeable diets, patent foods and the use of harmful drugs, stomach tonics, medicines and artificial digestents, and instead, following the advice so often given in these columns, take a teaspoonful or two tablets of Bisurated Magnesia in a little water after meals, with the result that their stomach no longer troubles them, they are able to eat as they please and they enjoy much better health. Those who use Bisurated Magnesia never dread the approach of meal time because they know this wonderful anti-acid and food corrective, which can be obtained from any good drug store, will instantly neutralize the stomach acidity, sweeten the stomach, prevent food fermentation, and without the slightest pain or discomfort. Try this plan yourself, but be certain to get pure Bisurated Magnesia, especially prepared for stomach use.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Discovery of Agriculture

The Editor.—I was much interested in the article in your issue of December 2, on the Discovery of Agriculture. The subject is one to which I have given some study, and at the harvest thanksgiving festival in this district recently, I gave a lecture on the subject somewhat on the lines of your extract from the work of Prof. Cherry.

The theory which I have formed of the beginnings of agriculture is that tillage centred around the burial of the dead. The people of those far off ages explained death on the analogy of dreams. In dreams the spirit could wander away from the body and take excursions into regions inaccessible to the bodily form. Death was merely the failure of the spirit to return to its corporeal tenement.

To the mind of primitive man it was possible that the spirit might return at any time and be in need of food. Accordingly, it was customary to place grain, or fruits, on the grave of the dead that it might be available on the return of the spirit. This duty would most probably devolve upon the matrons of the tribe. Imagine their surprise on going to visit the grave one morning to find that the grain had begun to grow!

Primitive man set his mind to work to explain this phenomenon. He arrived at three conclusions of far-reaching importance to the welfare of the race. The first was that for grain to grow the ground must be stirred up. Secondly, there must be a dead body buried there to quicken the seed, and thirdly, offerings of grain had to be made to the spirit of the dead who multiplied them to show his appreciation. Later, it was discovered that, if an ever-widening area were stirred up around the grave, the same influence would be brought to bear upon it. In such admixture of reason and superstition had agriculture its humble beginnings.

This theory is borne out by observation of the habits and customs of the more primitive peoples of our own times, as recorded by missionaries and others. In West Africa, when our missionaries first penetrated thither, there was discovered a tribal queen who used to sacrifice a man and woman in the month of March. They were killed with spears and hoes and their bodies buried in the middle of the field from which the tribe derived its supply of grain. At Lagos, on the Guinea Coast, there was a custom to impale a young girl alive at the time of the spring equinox in

order to secure a good harvest. In India the Gouds kidnapped Brahman boys and sacrificed one in the springtime, after a triumphal procession, and his blood was sprinkled on the fields. As civilization advanced, animals took the place of the human sacrifice.

A curious relic of this ancient custom obtained in England as late as the end of the eighteenth century. At the village of Holne, near Dartmoor, there is a field about two acres in extent, the property of the parish, and known as the "ploverfield." In the centre of it is a granite pillar, six or seven feet high, probably an old Druidical stone. On May morning, before daybreak, the young men assembled there bringing with them a lamb. The lamb was killed and roasted whole, skin, wool and all. At mid-day a struggle took place for a piece of the charred remains. This was supposed to bring good luck for the rest of the year!—J. Steele Smith, Forestburg, Alta.

Land Settlement

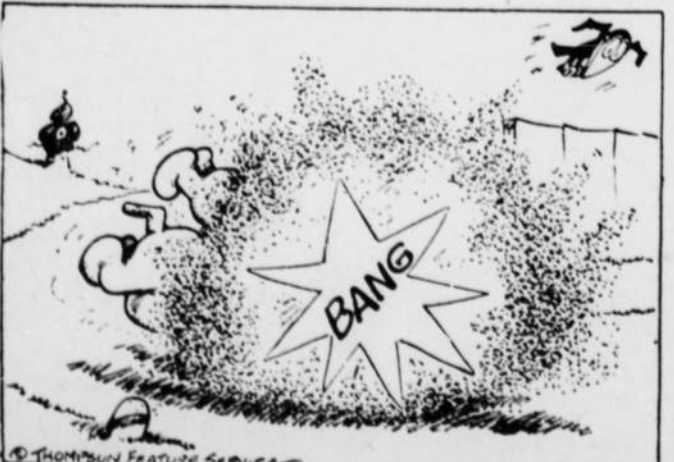
The Editor.—Referring to Mr. Browne's letter in your issue of December 9, I may say I am one of the settlers he speaks of. I think he has made one mistake when he says "we ask them to repay us when the financial bubble has burst." I think if he made enquiries that the Soldier Settlement Board knows quite well that the majority of us cannot repay the loans we got from them and do not expect us to. But did he never hear of the Land Settlement Board? and that just as soon as one of us steps off, the S.S.B. or the L.S.B., which is the same thing, just puts on a new settler with \$1,500 of English money to help him make good, on the same terms as we had. Or are they the same terms? In an interview with my field supervisor, he said to me, these new settlers have a 10-times better chance than we had, not only because they can buy so much cheaper, nor because of the \$1,500, but because the board and supervisors have had six years of experience. When I asked him why we could not be given the benefit of that experience the answer was a shrug. Perhaps the \$1,500 helps.

Two years ago I went up to Regina to interview Mr. Ewart, the superintendent revaluation. He showed me the figures in black and white, proving to me that a revaluation would be detrimental to the settlers, as at that time according to the very thorough enquiries they had made, land in the districts occupied by settlers was selling in the majority of cases for more than the settlers paid for their land. I could not contradict those figures, but I can say that several farms as good or better than mine have changed hands for considerably less than I am paying for mine.

Gen. Dyer, of Manitoba, in a recent article in the press, stated that he would automatically cut the soldiers' debts in half, but he could not have given a thought to all the men he would have thrown out of employment in the S.S.B. offices. Whereas in putting on new settlers on another 25-year term, they are ensured of employment for that length of time. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. C. H. Osborne, Abernethy, Sask.

THE DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt was still trying to catch the elusive crow that had caused him so much pain and sorrow and loss of sleep. He and Tiny finally came to the conclusion that a bomb, conveniently placed, would remove Mr. Crow from the face of the earth, with neatness and dispatch. They decided to place the bomb at Mr. Crow's home. At the crow's home they saw him asleep, so they prepared to light the bomb. "Go on, light it," said Nicky as Tiny held the bomb. "He's sound asleep," Nicky and Tiny ran from the tree to where Flannelfeet, the Cop, stood on his beat. "Hurry, we must get out of range before it goes off!" Nicky shouted, as the two ran away from the scene, helter skelter, and imagining in their minds how crows usually looked when lifted up into the sky with a bomb-shell. They arrived at the spot where Flannelfeet stood out of breath. "Howdy, Flannelfeet," said Nicky. "Tiny and I have fixed that imp of a crow this time, sure enough." "Is that so?" replied Flannelfeet, in a tone of surprise. And then between loud bursts of laughter, Nicky explained how they had placed the bomb at the foot of the tree. "It will be a great joke on this imp of a crow," he said. "And he'll never crow again. In about a couple of minutes you'll hear a bomb explode, and—" "A bomb?" interrupted Flannelfeet, as he stared queerly over the tops of Nicky and Tiny's heads. "Hey, what's the matter?" yelled Nicky, wondering why Flannelfeet had turned on his heel and fled. "There's no danger; it's only a black powder scare bomb." But still Flannelfeet ran. For what he saw was this: The crow had evidently fooled Nicky and Tiny when they placed the bomb under the tree, and after they had gone, he must have picked the bomb up in his beak, and searching over Dooville, finally located them talking to Flannelfeet, the Cop. That was when Flannelfeet saw the crow, carrying the bomb. Nicky and Tiny were still looking surprised at the Cop's hasty departure, when with a thud, the bomb dropped at their feet. Then Nicky realized that the round, smoking object at his feet was the bomb, which, not so long ago, he had placed at the foot of Mr. Crow's home. "Ulp," Nicky swallowed hard. It was all he could do. Too scared to move, Nicky and Tiny had to wait while the fuse burned lower. BANG!! The bomb had exploded, taking Nicky and Tiny off their feet and landing them, very sore and very black, on the ground. When Nicky had gained his senses and the smoke had partially cleared away, he slowly and shakily asked: "How did that happen?" And in answer to his question, Mr. Crow, perched on a fence nearby, answered: "Caw, caw, caw," and then flew away, leaving Nicky and Tiny to their aches and pains.



Italy's "Wheat Battle"

Continued from Page 7

As in other European countries, mortgages in Italy are loaded down with several kinds of taxes, viz. (registry, cancellation, etc.), but government agricultural mortgages are exempt from all such taxes except the stamp tax on promissory notes which is high. Last August many co-operative agricultural associations adopted what may be generally described as five-year law-interest credit. By this means a farmer can buy machinery, paying for it in five equal annual installments at even a lower interest rate than that of the government country banks. The average rate charged by the co-operative associations is five per cent., while at the time of this writing, government credit costs as much as 7.95 per cent. plus the stamp tax on notes. The co-operative associations, for the most part, have to discount all their notes at once as they have no capital reserve, while the country banks are furnished capital by the government and of late their treasuries have been reinforced by more than 100,000,000 liras to meet the greater need created by the "Battaglia del Grano" or the wheat battle. Several effects of the campaign may already be noted. Of course, in the first rank is the group of consequences caused by the famous decree on July 24, by which a high duty was placed on grains and their derivatives. "General confusion" is the only phrase that depicts conditions that followed the issuance of this decree. It should be remembered that just 28 days previously the government had published a decree explicitly stating that wheat and other grains would come in duty free till the end of 1925, and on the strength of this announcement thousands of contracts had been drawn up and even partly executed. Farmers and millers suddenly found themselves favored or placed at a disadvantage, as the case might be.

On July 24, wheat was quoted at 150

to 160 liras per quintal, and 10 days later it stood at more than 200 liras per quintal in some markets. The duty of 7.50 gold liras, equal to 40 paper liras, accounted for the difference. Farmers who had sold their grain at pre-decree prices refused to deliver it, while the millers insisted that the contracts be executed. Similarly, the millers refused to deliver flour that had been sold before the issuance of the decree and demanded that foreign wheat ordered, or at least in port before July 24, be exempt from duty. The bakers demanded low-price flour or they would be compelled to raise the price of bread.

Bread—that was the one word uppermost in the mind of the urban population and the cities became quickly alarmed lest the great mass of wage-earners should rise against any increase in the price of bread. In order to prevent any outbreak, the mayors of many cities morally compelled all the land owners of any importance within their districts (commune) to cede 10 per cent. of their wheat to the commune at 150 liras per quintal, while the millers were called upon to furnish their share of commodities at reduced prices. In some districts as many as four calls had to be sent out to get any appreciable response, while in the end the "black list" was adopted as a means of forcing compliance.

Of course, the cost of bread rose at once from an average of 2.25 per kilogram (19.7c per pound) to more than 3.00 liras per kilogram (26.2c per pound). Later, it dropped noticeably in some cities. At the time of this writing (end of November) the average price of bread in Milan is from 2.50 to 2.55 liras (22c per pound). No strikes have resulted from the higher cost of bread and no unrest is likely now, especially as the new agreement with the United States, by which Italy's war debt is cut down 80 per cent., has instilled a renewed spirit of industry and endeavor throughout the population.

Will Italy produce more and import less? Data to answer this question will be available only in the fall of 1926, but we can allow ourselves a limited number of prophecies founded on the events that have taken place since last July, and on the general spirit displayed by the new administration. Lack of space prevents a detailed analysis, but a bird's-eye view may be had by dividing the Italian people into two great classes, viz.: rural and urban.

Has idle land been plowed and sown with wheat? Has the farmer reserved for wheat the maximum area of cultivated land compatible with rational rotation? Have select varieties and tested seeds been used to a greater extent this fall than previously? Have more and better fertilizers been spread over the land? It would be absurd to attempt to answer these and similar questions now as only the broadest approximations are available at this time. The most important and reliable indicator at present is the spirit of the rural classes which has undergone a noticeable change. Where no such change is apparent, the thought, at least, that conditions might be improved has been developed in the unprogressive minds. With this new attitude Italy's 1926 should be very good.

The urban population of Italy is like that of any other nation—it does not understand the condition and needs of the farmers, while it measures the agriculturist's profits by the misleading city prices of raw and manufactured farm products.

The patriotism of the cities is entirely favorable to all plans for the rehabilitation of the currency, but it considers the grain tariff schedule a class measure by which the industrialist and merchant will be sacrificed to enrich the agricultural class.

A glance at the index figures will show the erroneousness of this contention. According to the general commodity index wheat should have been selling on June 30, 1925, for 177 liras per quintal, whereas it was selling for 143. The new wheat tariff has raised the price to 180-190 liras per quintal which is very little in excess of the general price level.



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Italian grain quotations are subject to Canadian and American influence, as Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago together practically form a world grain exchange that sets the prices that are more or less adopted by the markets of other countries. It clearly follows that if Canadian wheat should slump, the Italian product would experience a similar drop and this, it seems, would seriously threaten the government's efforts to increase home production as the lower quotation might render the raising of wheat unprofitable. Under the present administration events occur without delay, so that, if at any time the price of wheat (including duty) should drop too low, a new decree would at once be issued raising the duty on grain in order to raise the quotation to the proper figure.

Italy has practically declared a grain war against Canada and all the other important grain-producing countries that Canadian wheat men cannot afford to consider lightly. It is estimated that her import for 1925-1926 will be cut down to 30,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of the average, and while this may be an optimistic forecast, it must be kept in mind that the Permanent Wheat Committee made up of the nine best men of the country, working under the guidance of the premier himself, has been appointed for three years to study thoroughly the great problem and build up a structure that will resist the weathering of foreign competition and domestic class jealousies.

The attention of The Guide is drawn to the first of a series of lists to be published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, giving the names of poultry breeders whose birds have qualified for advanced registry by performance records. The first list contains the names of four prairie breeders: H. Beaumont, Cordova, Man.; Mrs. C. D. Mylius, Edmonton,

Alta.; J. V. Walls, Pipestone, Man. and G. M. Young, DeWinton, Alta.

Lloyd George's Land Policy

Continued from Page 4

emigration of farm workers to Canada. Even the attraction of the 15-dollar fare across the Atlantic, would hardly entice them to leave their homeland. The English farm workers prefer England every time and only emigrate when they find conditions compel them. It is this fact that makes the new Liberal land scheme so important to the Dominion.

Make Farming More Profitable

Success comes to the farmer who produces something as good or a little better than anyone else—but only when it is marketed profitably. Old methods of selling indirectly through middlemen leave the farmer little or no margin of profit, hence to succeed at all the farmer now does more of his marketing direct.

In addition to co-operative poultry, cattle and grain marketing organizations there is a good independent method available. Hundreds of our readers use the "Farmers' Market Place," to market and purchase the greater proportion of what they use or produce on the farm. Many others have tried the "Little Classified Ad." only once or twice, but have obtained results which were more than satisfactory.

For selling, buying and exchanging farm products the "Little Classified Ad." is a wizard. You will find one particularly profitable during the next three months. For further information see page 24.

How It Appeared to Johnny

"Describe water, Johnny," said the teacher.

"Water," explained Johnny, "is a white fluid that turns black when you put your hands in it."

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. As for example: "T. F. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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SWAMP FEVER CURE—LARGE BOTTLE, sufficient to cure one horse, \$5.00, delivered. H. S. Rungay, Chemist, Newdale, Man.

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BELGIAN DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE OR trade. John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Moosomin, Sask.

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. George Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD laying strain, fine barring, price \$2.00. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 2-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. F. V. Copeland, Box 238, Kindersley, Sask. 1-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PARK'S famous bred-to-day strain, \$2.00 each. Hugh Dubois, Clavet, Sask. 2-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from University stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. O. M. Torkelson, Tribune, Sask. 2-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, DIRECT ONTARIO Agricultural College birds. Best layers in Canada. H. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 2-6

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from imported 45-pound prize toms, May hatch, toms, 24 pounds, \$10; hens, 15 pounds, \$6.00. Weight guaranteed. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 1-3

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MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00; GAN- ders, \$4.00, from first prize stock at Regina Fair. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. James Bagnell, Huntown, Sask. 1-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HEAVY strain. Sire and grand-sire first prize, provincial show Hens, \$6.00; toms, \$10. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta. 2-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00, from hens weighing 16-21 pounds. H. Tallmadge, Talmage, Sask. 52-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 50-4

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SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, from 40-pound strain, 22 to 25 pounds, \$7.00. E. Woepel, Liberty, Sask. 1-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, MAY HATCH, 22 to 24 pounds, \$8.00. Mrs. B. Morrison, Gainsboro, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED AFRICAN AND Toulouse geese, either sex, \$3.00 each. A. S. Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask. 2-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, GUAR- anteed weight, 20 to 24 pounds. Price \$8.00. Mrs. William Arnott, Box 152, Roblin, Man. 2-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, selected stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Stanley Wiseman, Neepawa, Man. 1-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00, 21 to 27 pounds. Mrs. Fred Powell, Wiseton, Sask. 2-2

SELECT MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE AND Ganders, \$6.00. Miles Houlton, Cayley, Alta. 2-6

WANTED—BRONZE GOBBLER, 40 POUNDS or over. Box 228, Winkler, Man. 1-3

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WHITE CHINESE GANDERS, \$5.00; GESE, \$4.00. Mrs. Ora Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 51-5

PURE-BRED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 49-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Silsby, Kedleston, Sask. 52-3

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FROM Martin's best Dorcas matings; dam's records 200 to 267; sire, New York State Fair winners. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 50-5

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POULTRY

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Miller's strain, April hatched, winter layers, large birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Edward Berton, Bladworth, Sask. 2-2

THOROBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Rose Comb, Martin's best strains, \$2.00 each. Robt. Fraser, Melval, Sask. 2-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HATCHED from hens with records from 175 to 245. Price \$5.00 to \$10 each. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 2-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. John Buckley, Menteith, Man. 2-2

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SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, cleaned and hulled, 8 1/2 cents pound, bags included. J. Soll, Foam Lake, Sask. 2-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scarified seed, 10c. pound. Ch. Verschuere, Inwood, Man. 2-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 10c. per pound. Bert Ferris, Morden, Man. 2-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scarified Se. lb., bags extra. W. L. McDonald, Deloraine, Man. 2-7

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Herbert Heintz, Gull Lake, Sask. 49-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 10c. pound. Arthur Rowan, Minota, Man. 50-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, recleaned, sack, ten cents pound. Primate, Sask. Percy Proctor. 1-2

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, \$7.50 per 100 pounds; 500 pounds or over, \$7.00 per 100. Neuman Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 2-3

BROME GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, NINE cents pound, Primate, Sask. Percy Proctor. 1-2

Oats

BANNER SEED OATS, FROM BREAKING, 85 cents per bushel. C. S. Robertson, Franklake, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS BY R. A. Burke, Walpole, Sask. Price 60c. per bushel, f.o.b. Doonville, Sask., C.N.R. 2-3

SELLING—HULLESS OATS, \$3.00 HUNDRED, sacks extra. Fred Chilton, Cairns, Alta. 2-3

OATS FOR SALE, W. GREER, LASHBURN, Sask. 47-10

Wheat

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

has paid off Deloraine's farm mortgages. Get the best strain. Kubanka in Deloraine district went as high as 40 bushels, and Mindum as high as 50 and 60 pounds to bushel. Marquis, next section, 12 bushels, No. 5. Kubanka, Carter-Dill cleaned, \$2.25, mill-run 15c. over Fort William price for One Northern. Mindum, cleaned, \$2.75; and mill-run 65c. over Fort William for One Northern. \$100 extra for seed will pay 500 per cent. interest. Sample, 10c; bags, 25c. MONTGOMERY BROS., DELORAINE

SEEDS

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT—FOR SEED purposes. Government germination test 97% and grade No. 1, seed certificate No. 55, 1927. Good milling quality and yields well. Matures 14 days earlier than Marquis. Price \$2.50 bushel, in two-bushel bags. Bags, 25 cents extra. C. Wiechman, Treherne, Man. 1-3

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, SECOND GENERA- tion, field inspection 99.999% pure; Winnipeg germination test 95%. Sealed bags, \$2.00 per bushel. Prices subject to change. Order early. Cash with order. Special rates on car lots. Ed. F. Ewert, Fairview Farm, Drake, Sask. 51-4

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, THIRD GENERA- tion; field inspection, 99.999% pure; Dominion Seed Branch germination test, 99%; sealed bags or car load. Write for prices. Steve Kolesar, Neepawa, Man. 2-5

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, FIRST AND second generation grade (registered), heavily cleaned. Price, \$3.00 and \$2.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 52-6

SELLING—LIMITED QUANTITY GARNET wheat, \$3.00 bushel, f.o.b. J. A. Dawson, Rosthern, Sask. 1-6

FOR SALE—QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 PER bushel. Fred Lovatt, Hayfield, Man. 2-6

MORE WHEAT, SMALL OUTLAY, JNO. D. McMunn, Winnipeg, Canada. 1-3

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—TO CLOSE AN estate we will sell 300 acres cut up into five farms 30 to 80 acres each, rich river bottom silt, adjoining Chilliwack Valley; Lower Fraser, same kind of land but quarter price. Do not write for further particulars, but see us when you come to Vancouver. Suitable for a colony. Hope and Farmer, 611 Pender St. W., Vancouver. 1-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 1-9

26 ACRES, DEEPDALE ONE MILE, ROBLIN nine, \$4,000 cash or \$20 per acre. Ten-year contract, 10% cash down. E. L. Aveling, Box 147, Yorkton, Sask. 1-5

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 1-3

SIX SUITE APARTMENT, VALUE \$12,500, rents \$140 per month. Exchange for land and \$1,000 cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 1-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO- date grain and stock farm. Particulars Address, John A. Kaser, Box 538, Mossmoin, Sask. 48-8

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Particulars on application. Robert Hale, Buttriss, Sask. 52-3

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET free map and literature from State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn. 1-3

SELLING—GOOD FARM, WELL SITUATED, J. H. Smith, Somenos, B.C. 52-3

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM LANDS WANTED IN MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta, for sale on share of crop terms. We have a number of experienced farmers with complete outfits of livestock and farm equipment who are anxious to purchase improved farms immediately. Submit full particulars to British Dominions Land Settlement Corporation Limited, 364 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 2-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 43-4

WANTED TO RENT—ONE OR 1 1/2 SECTIONS in good wheat district. Box 86, Wilcox, Sask. 1-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 50-5

FARM MACHINERY

Various

FOR SALE—ONE 20 H.P. STICKNEY GASO- line engine, \$125; one five-ton wagon scales, \$120; two LaCrosse three-furrow tractor plows, \$70 each; one Fordson tractor, A1 condition, \$225. Box 44, Granum, Alta. 1-3

GUARANTEED OVERHAULED 4 H.P. CUSH- man battery ignition engine, \$100 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 50-5

FARM MACHINERY

QUIT SOWING WILD OATS

You will be sure of CLEAN seed if you use the



NEW SUPERIOR FANNING MILL

No. 1 Mill, 24-inch, 35 bushel capacity, \$35.
No. 2 Mill, 32-inch, 50 bushel capacity, \$42.
No. 3 Mill, 40-inch, 75 bushel capacity, \$65.
No. 3 Mill, complete with 10-ft. bagger, \$92.

These prices cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

CUSHMAN FARM EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
Dept. 1G, WINNIPEG, MAN.

BARGAIN—RUMELY 12-20, GOOD AS NEW; Cockshutt engine four-disc plow, plowed 100 acres. Both \$800. Edgar Swalm, Kindersley, Sask. 2-3

DAIN HAY STACKER AND PUSH SWEEP, two mowers and one rake. Real snap for \$200. Alfred Waltern, Lacombe, Alta. 2-3

WANTED FOR REPAIRS—22 H.P. WATEROUS steam engine, also scrap portable saw mill. Box 42, Winnipeg Beach, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—BISSELL 14-FT. DISC; windmill tower, 50 ft. J. M. Craig, Vantage, Sask. 2-6

ONE BRADLEY ALL-STEEL HAY PRESS, good as new. Peter Gross, St. Boswells, Sask. 2-3

10-20 TITAN, \$100; 500-FOOT SPARTA WELL drill, \$500. Box 110, Kiltseoty, Alta. 51-4

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolats and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 51-26

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 288 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 49-9

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-9

Tractors

SELLING—CASE 12-25 TRACTOR AND PLOWS, A1 condition, \$400. Robert Menzies, Oakburn, Man. 51-4

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 1-3

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 1-3

MISCELLANEOUS

ACETYLENE WELDING

BEST EQUIPPED WELDING SHOP IN WEST- ern Canada. Reasonable prices. Quick service. Real workmanship. Expert advice free. Capitol Welding Shop, 1918 Broad St., Regina. 1-3

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sreemore, Alta. 101-1

CREAM WANTED

CREAM WANTED—THE MANITOBA AGRI- cultural College requires more cream direct from farmers to carry on the work of the Dairy School. Ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R. Collections made twice daily. Grades and prices right, f.o.b. Winnip-peg. 1-3

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 44-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Oldest and largest in Canada. Send for prospectus. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. 1-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and home furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 1-3

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FINANCIAL

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF FUNDS available for the purchase of farm lands, agreements for sale and farm mortgages. Submit full particulars in first letter to Box 8, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 2-3

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH Pickled, Round, 9c
Whitefish, Dressed, 8c
Jackfish, Dressed, 6c
Mulletts, Dressed, 5c
1,000 lbs. or more to one address less.
Cash with order. THE CITY MARKET HOUSE
ST. WALBURG, SASK. 1-3

TROUT, DRESSED, 100-POUND BOX, \$12; Whitefish, dressed, \$9.00; Pickled, round, \$7.00; Jackfish, \$5.50; f.o.b. St. Paul. Cash with order. Former prices cancelled. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 1-6

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST ON new fresh frozen winter caught fish before ordering your winter's supply. It will pay you. Address: Dept. D-1, The Big River Fish Company, Big River, Sask. 49-13

FOR SALE—FRESH FROZEN JACKFISH, 4½¢; Tullibee or Little White, 5½¢; Mullet, 3¢. Terms, cash with order. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 2-8

FRESH CAUGHT WHITEFISH, FROZEN, sacked, 7¢. pound. Cash with order. W. E. Fox, Meota, Sask. 1-2

FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, 7¢; JACKS, 5¢; Mullet, 4¢. pound. Cash orders. Fred Waterer, Meota, Sask. 50-5

PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN FISH, guaranteed fresh. Special on large orders. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 47-12

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

NOVELTY CATALOGUE, LISTING MASQUERADE supplies, novelties, etc., sent postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man. 40-26

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy, Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 50-5

HAY AND FEED

FOR SALE—65 TONS GOOD UPLAND HAY. Fred Cookhouse, Lockwood, Sask. 40-26

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

CUSTOMS TANNERS—WE TAN HIDES FOR robes, lace, rawhide and harness leather; also furs. Satisfaction guaranteed. We buy hides and furs. Great West Tannery, Regina, Sask. 50-5

MORDEN TANNERY—FOR ROBES, RAWHIDE leather, black rawhide leathers, lace leather. Property finished. Robert Paul, Morden, Man. 50-5

SHIP YOUR FURS TO OUR BRANCH IN Saskatoon, and beef hides to Winnipeg address Northwest Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg or Saskatoon 50-5

High Blood Pressure Specialist

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TREATING this disease. I am the only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Write Dr. Carscallan, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 2-5

HONEY

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, PACKED IN 5 AND 10 lb. pails. 120 pound orders delivered, freight paid. Clover, Manitoba, 16½¢ lb.; Saskatchewan, 17½¢ lb.; Alberta, B.C., 18¢ lb. less Buckwheat, 2½¢ less. Five's 1½¢ extra. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 50-5

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.00 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge; good quality Buckwheat, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails. Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 50-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSOLUTELY pure from the old reliable apiary. Five or ten in 60-pound crates; Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.80 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 51-5

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18¢; Saskatchewan, 17¢; Manitoba, 16¢; in 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 1-2

ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.25; Amber, mostly Clover, \$5.75 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 1-5

SELLING CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND ten-pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$9.60, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample 10 cents. W. F. Somers, 51-5

SPILLET'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX TEN-pound pails, crate, \$9.00 f.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man. 2-3

OVER 20 YEARS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS proclaim our honey to be good honey; 60-pound crate, \$9.00. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 50-6

FINEST MANITOBA HONEY, FIVES OR TENS, in 60-pound crates, \$9.00. Ch. Verschuere, Inwood, Man. 2-3

FOR SALE—FINEST CLOVER HONEY, \$7.80 per 60-pound crate; Buckwheat, \$6.00. M. Mossip, Dunnville, Ont. 2-3

HOSPITALS

ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER successfully treated by entirely new methods, without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 2-5

HOUSE DRESSES

THE POPULAR DRESS—SUPERIOR GINGHAM of engaging patterns, V-shaped collar of pique, V-shaped panel in front. The dress for every purpose. Sizes 36 to 44. Price \$1.95 delivered. Trenchcraft, 52 Gertie Street, Winnipeg. 2-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow, 8-ft. slabs, corwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawn. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 1-1

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

LUMBER—SPRUCE AND TAMARAC. WRITE us for prices before placing your order. Direct from mill to farmer at rock bottom prices. Anderson and Blaine, Maktak, Man. 49-6

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, corwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 51-5

CORWOOD, LUMBER, FENCE POSTS. Write for delivered prices. Box 747, Eldersley, Sask. 51-5

WILLOW, TAMARAC AND CEDAR POSTS, corwood and stove blocks. Write for delivered prices. P.O. Box 793, Edmonton, Alta. 51-5

SELLING—CORWOOD, WHITE POPLAR, \$2.75 cord, f.o.b. Arbog. Also selling hay. Lowest prices. Harry Steffen, Arbog, Man. 51-5

12-INCH DRY CUT OR SEASONED WOOD, corwood, sound white poplar. Box 373, Eldersley, Sask. 51-5

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CARLOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C. 52-13

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. ALLAN Stn, Solisqua, B.C. 1-5

MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 49-13

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-13

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 49-13

RADIO SUPPLIES

NORTHLAND FIVE-TUBE RADIO SETS—Fully tested and guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue showing full line sold by mail order. Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 47-9

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL radio sets. Write for our proposition. It will interest you. Bicycle Sales Co., 334 Smith St., Winnipeg. 50-5

REMnants

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont. 50-5

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg. 40-26

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg. 50-5

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 1-5

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES IN SASKATCHEWAN for good live salesmen to sell a most complete line of general merchandise direct to the consumers. If you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie-Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 52-5

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, FOR RAILROADS nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150-\$250 monthly (which position?) Railway Association. Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 52-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Communications treated strictly confidential. Associates Ottawa, Washington, England. World-wide patent connections. Marsden and Bromley, 403 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 49-13

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask. 50-5

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man. 50-5

STOCKS AND BONDS

FOR SALE—1,034 SHARES OF COMMON stock of Canadian Farm Implement Company Ltd., at 50¢ per share. Apply P.O. Box 196, High River, Alta. 50-5

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules, now stronger, quick death. Mailed postpaid, 30 capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith St., Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 49-13

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads. 49-6

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 49-6

JACK CHARLSON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-6

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED REBUILT typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Type-Writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 49-6

SELLING—TYPEWRITER, UNDERWOOD, in perfect condition, \$50. Vera Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask. 2-2

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return. 2-2

PRODUCE

DRESSED AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Dressed Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, 30¢; 10-12 lbs., 25-27¢; 8-10 lbs., 22-24¢

Other poultry prices remain the same as quoted in this paper December 30.

Reliable Produce Co., 317 Stella Ave., Winnipeg. 50-5

Ship Us Your

LIVE POULTRY

We are now ready to handle heavy shipments at Highest Market Prices.

Chickens, over 5 lbs., 18-19¢; 4-5 lbs., 16-17¢; Fowl, over 6 lbs., 19-20¢; over 5 lbs., 17¢; 4-5 lbs., 15¢

Ducks, 17-18¢; Geese, 11¢

Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 20-21¢; 8-10 lbs., 18-19¢

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write for crates if required. Prompt payments.

Standard Produce Co.

45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN. 50-5

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

Saskatchewan

One Year's Work of the S.G.G.A.

1. The Central board requested the federal government to re-establish the Seed Grain Commission.

2. The association initiated the campaign for the establishment of an egg and poultry pool; and carried it out with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The association has also provided office space for the pool throughout the year, and given it considerable financial assistance.

3. In conjunction with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Alberta and Manitoba, the association retained the services of H. J. Symington, K.C., to watch the interests of farmers during the revision of the Canada Grain Act.

4. Following the request of the association, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers organized a Coarse Grains Pool for the province.

5. The association, through a number of its locals, co-operated with the Department of Immigration and Colonization in welcoming British immigrants, and assisting in their settlement on the land.

6. The Women's Sections of the prairie provinces, acting through the C.C.A., secured an amendment to the law equalizing the grounds for divorce as between men and women.

7. The president joined the great delegation of the On-to-the-Bay Association to the government. The association also secured many thousands of signatures to a great petition to the government, demanding the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

8. The association appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of a provincial livestock pool. The committee has recommended the extension of local livestock shipping associations federated on a provincial basis, producers to be under contract and to have full control of sales. A conference of livestock shipping and other bodies will be held during convention week, to take definite action on the recommendations of the committee.

9. The association took the initiative in calling conferences with the Farmers' Union re amalgamation of the two organizations.

10. The president attended a conference between the Saskatchewan and Manitoba governments and boards of trade, re the securing of some compensation for the loss of the Crows' Nest Pass agreement.

11. The association assisted in the organization of the great co-operative rally at the Regina Exhibition, in July, 1925.

12. The association established a relief fund through which the Women's Section distributed approximately 16 tons of clothing to about 2,600 persons.

13. A free course on economics was arranged for at the university with the university authorities, which was held in February, 1925.

14. The association contributed the sum of \$250 to the Save the Children Fund.

15. The sum of \$100 was granted to District 14, for special relief work.

16. Copies of the report of the Economic Board's Mixed Farming Committee were distributed to the Central board and all constituency organizers.

17. The junior work of the association was greatly extended during the year, 44 new junior locals being established.

18. A grant of \$310 was made from the Patriotic Acre Fund to the Everywoman's Fund, and paid through the Women's Section, bringing the total contribution to this fund to the sum of \$1,000 for the year 1925.

19. The executive was represented at the Freight Rates' Conference called by the provincial government.

20. The executive has taken definite action re the proposed re-organization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

21. The association announced, as a part of its educational campaign, inter-district competitive debates, the final to take place at the annual convention.

5-Room \$750
ALADDIN
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
You can buy all the materials for a complete home direct from the manufacturer and save four profits on the lumber, millwork, hardware and labor.

6-Room \$845
ALADDIN
Living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, 4 other plans, some with porches and dining alcoves. Get Free Aladdin Catalog. W11

7-Room \$973
ALADDIN
Living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, with bath room opening into hall. Cased arch between living room and dining room. 3 plans.

7-Room \$1039
ALADDIN
Story and a half semi-bungalow, with second floor available for two bedrooms. Two excellent floor plans are shown in Free Catalog.

7-Room \$1349
ALADDIN
Large living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, clothes closets, bath. Semi-open staircase and rear porch.

8-Room \$1685
ALADDIN
Semi-bungalow, living room, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms and bath, closets, pantry and grade entrance.

12-Room \$1939
ALADDIN
Dutch Colonial for wide inside lots or narrow corner lots. Full ceiling heights entire second floor, sewing room, columned, inset front entrance. PRICE INCLUDES all lumber cut to fit; highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows, doors, glass, paint, hardware, nails, roofing with complete instructions and drawings. Freight paid to your station. Permanent Homes—NOT PORTABLE. Many styles to choose from. Write today for FREE Money-Saving Catalog. W11.

The Canadian Aladdin Co. Limited
218 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY WANTED
Our shippers receive these good prices:
Hens, fat, 6 lbs. and over, 21-22¢; 5-6 lbs., 17-18¢; 4-5 lbs., 15-16¢
Chickens, 5 lbs., No. 1, 19-20¢, not started under 5 lbs., 15-16¢
Turkeys, No. 1, 13 lbs. and over, 25-26¢; 10-13 lbs., 22-23¢
Ducks and Geese—Highest Market Price
Dressed poultry 4-5¢ per lb. above live weight. Turkeys and Chickens only. Crates on request.
PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson Street, Winnipeg.

22. The association established the right of locals to purchase binder twine and other commodities co-operatively by defending and winning an action taken against the Sedley G.G.A., under the Hawkers' and Pedlers' Act.

23. The executive passed a resolution favoring the co-ordination of co-operative bodies into one great co-operative marketing concern, and empowered the board of directors to take any action they think fit to give effect to the resolution.

24. The executive arranged a second economic course at the university, to take place in March, 1926, with the intention of making this a permanent feature.

25. The executive adopted a resolution approving of the policy of the Wheat Pool Board.

26. A resolution re restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass rates was forwarded to the federal government and all western members.

27. The questions of the Radville Five Lake Line and the unsatisfactory service on the Shaunavon Line were taken up with the railway authorities.

28. A resolution on the tariff question was sent to the government and the C.C.A.

29. The association organized a drive for the Western Producer, February, 1925.

30. Convention resolutions involving

provincial action were taken up with the government.

31. The association requested the provincial government to devote \$25,000 of the Wheat Board surplus to the promotion of co-operative enterprises.

32. A resolution was adopted favoring greater representation on the Board of Railway Commissioners for Western Agriculture.

33. The association carried through a claim against the C.N.R. for cattle killed on the track, raising the compensation offered from \$50 to \$80; also took up a number of legal and other cases on behalf of members of the association.

34. The association adopted a resolution expressing strong disapproval of the provision in the Grain Act which denies the right of farmers to denote the terminals where their grain shall be stored previous to sale.

35. The executive approved constitutional amendments, proposed to be made at the next annual convention, as follows:

(a) Change name of the association to the United Farmers of Saskatchewan.

(b) That five resident farmers be the basis of membership of all new locals, and that subsequent members be admitted by ballot.

(c) That members of federal and provincial houses be not eligible for office in the association.

(d) That reconstruction of the federating agency be urged.

(e) That the association fee be increased, with special provision for family members, with a view to financing a federating agency.

Battle at Ottawa

Continued from Page 3

Calgary, and former minister of justice in the Meighen cabinet, further stressed that contention and declared that there was no precedent for the government seeking a confidence vote before parliament had functioned as such.

Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, was of the opinion that the motion was of such a momentous character that consideration of it should be postponed until Monday. Henri Bourassa, Independent member of Labelle, was of a similar opinion. And ultimately the House decided upon an adjournment of the debate.

Meighen's Amendment

Thereupon Mr. Lapointe moved that on Monday next the members should undertake consideration of the address and reply to the Speech from the Throne. In the meantime it transpired that just before the House was answering the summons to the Senate, Mr. Meighen had handed to Mr. Lapointe, the acting Liberal leader, a typewritten document which proved to be a proposed amendment, challenging the position of the government to carry on the affairs of the country. Immediately after Mr. Speaker had declared an adjournment with respect to consideration of Mr. Lapointe's motion, the latter moved that on Monday next, the House should undertake consideration of the address and reply to the Speech from the Throne. Whereupon Mr. Meighen once more arose to his feet with an amendment which was the almost absolute negative of the confidence motion initially proposed by Mr. Lapointe.

The gist of Mr. Meighen's motion was that the government so-called, was an usurpation of power, and that no administration could function without the presence in one or the other of the Houses of parliament of the prime minister. Mr. Speaker Lemieux declared Mr. Meighen's motion to be in order, and debate was proceeded with.

The main feature of the discussion probably was a speech of Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, of the Labor group. Mr. Woodsworth particularly stressed the fact that the great issue of the election was that of high tariff, and that on that score the result showed the Conservative party to be in a popular minority. He declared, however, that if Mr. Lapointe's original motion had been pressed to a vote the Labor members would have voted against it, but

that they were equally opposed to Mr. Meighen's motion under discussion.

The debate was adjourned at 9.40 p.m., and will be resumed on Monday next.

Progressives United

Probably one of the most interesting features of the present session has been the complete reconciliation of the Progressive and so-called "Gingerite" members of the House. It will be recalled that at the last session of parliament a certain section of the original Progressive party defected from the parent body in opposition to party discipline, whip domination and leadership. The Progressive party numbered over 60 in the last parliament. It now numbers about 25, but it is somewhat significant that a greater proportion of the so-called "Gingerite group" has survived. At the caucus held during the first day of the session a reconciliation was effected, and H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, was appointed as the chief whip. It is stated here that prior to the opening of the session that Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party, wrote notifying the authorities that his followers desired to be seated on the government side of the House. This desire was natural, inasmuch as the increase in the numbers of the Conservative forces left very little room on the benches to the left of the speaker for anybody else. The united caucus, however, decided that as gesture of independence the party should stay in what is called the "cross benches." Therefore some 25 members of the united Progressive and "Gingerite" parties are now

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 8, 1926. WHEAT—Market moved within a narrow range, with trade of comparatively small proportions. Any export business done was apparently done by the pool and was not reflected in the local market. U.S. markets largely influenced ours, and trading was mainly of speculative nature. Argentine news was construed as bullish, with reduced estimates of exportable surplus. Latest figures in that regard are 140,000,000, being a somewhat meagre surplus, with a percentage of low grade wheat in excess of other years. Shipments from that country have commenced and are around 50 per cent. of those of a year ago, being set at 433,000 for last week. Local cash markets are rather dull and stocks piling up with more cars running east to terminals than can be unloaded apparently until some heavier eastern movement occurs. All-rail business is quiet on a basis of present spreads, only odd cars for eastern mills being sold. Eastern stocks will decrease later and in all probability there will be more chance of fairly liberal shipments from lake-head elevators then. General undertone to the market appears firm, with U.S. markets maintaining fairly high prices owing to their comparative wheat shortage. This strength is reflected to a considerable extent here.

OATS AND BARLEY—These grains have been very dead, with trade confined to odd cars and small consignments of low grade oats being traded in for all-rail shipment east. There is a fair demand at present prices on the lower grades. High grades do not command the same attention.

FLAX—Dull, light trade. Prices dominated by American markets. Few cars changing hands daily.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Jan. 4 to Jan. 9, inclusive.	4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 1925	162½	163½	160	161½	160	162	189	
July ..	159	161	157½	159	158½	150½	186	
Oct. ..			139	140½	138½			
Oats—								
May 1925	52½	50½	50½	50½	50½	51½	69	
July ..	51½	51½	50½	51½	51	52	69½	
Oct. ..								
Barley—								
May 1925	68½	67½	67½	66½	66½	67½	95½	
July ..	67½	67½	66½	67	67½	68		
Oct. ..								
Flax—								
May 1925	232	228½	227½	224	226½	223½	272	
July ..	228½	228	225	227	225	230	273½	
Oct. ..				219½	219½	215½		
Rye—								
May 1925	111½	108½	109½	107½	108½	107½	152½	
July ..	109	110	107½	109½	107½	108½	152	
Oct. ..			96	98½	97			

CASH WHEAT

Jan. 4 to Jan. 9, inclusive.	4	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	160½	157½	159½	157½	159½	157½	157	189
2 N ..	156½	153½	155½	153½	153½	152	153	182
3 N ..	151½	148½	150½	148½	148½	147	148	177
4	143½	141½	142½	140½	140½	139	140½	167½
5	137½	134½	133½	133½	133½	132	134	161½
6	118½	115½	117½	114	114½	113	115	150
Feed ..	98½	95½	97½	94	94½	93	95	131

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed January 8 as follows: March 3d lower at 12s 7½d; May 4d lower at 12s 3½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 3c higher at \$4.83½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: March, \$1.83½; May, \$1.78½.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur January 4 to January 9, inclusive

Date		OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE	
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Jan.	4	47½	44½	44½	42½	38½	62½	58	54	53	223	219	206½		105½
	5	47	43½	43½	41½	37½	62½	57½	53½	52½	220	216	203½		103½
	6	47½	43½	43½	41½	37½	62½	57½	53½	52½	219½	215½	202½		104½
	7	47½	43½	43½	41½	37½	61½	56½	52½	51½	216	212	199		101½
	8	47½	43½	43½	41½	37½	61½	56½	52½	51½	218	214½	201½		103½
	9	47½	43½	43½	41½	37½	61½	56½	52½	51½	215½	211	198½		101½
Week Ago		47½	44	44	42	38	62½	57½	53½	52½	221	217	204½		103
Year Ago		67	61½	61½	59½	54½	91½	85½	83½	81½	264	260	250		146

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	Dressed	Live		Dressed	Live
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Turkeys, 11-13 lbs.	26-27c	21-22c	Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	20-21c	20-21c
Turkeys, 8-11 lbs.	24-25c	18-19c	Hens, 4-6 lbs.	16-18c	16-18c
			Ducks	16-18c	18-19c

No. 2 and underweight stock paid for at Highest Market Price. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until January 30.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

located at the extreme left end of the chamber, where it is difficult to hear and quite as difficult to be heard from. Fred Johnston, M.P. for Long Lake, and former chief whip of the Progressive party, is seated, however, on the Liberal side, and did not attend the Progressive caucus. Labor members, including Heaps and Woodsworth, both of Winnipeg, are also seated to the right of the speaker.

a pretty strong, active trade can be expected. Best butcher and export cows are in good demand at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$5.00 with a few odd ones from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Medium to plain qualities from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Choice butcher heifers have a top of about \$6.00 with the fair to good kinds from \$4.25 to \$5.25. There is an exceedingly strong demand for good quality stocker and feeder steers, especially those showing breeding and dehorned, and we think the demand for these will be increasingly strong as the season advances. Light weight stocker and feeder steers are selling around \$5.00, heavier weights from \$5.50 to \$6.50, depending on flesh and quality. The calf market also shows considerable life, best veals have a top of \$9.00 with the majority of good handy-weights making from \$7.00 to \$8.00. Heavy calves from \$3.00 to \$5.50.

The hog market is somewhat unsettled ranging in price from \$12 to \$12.10, depending on quality, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hogs. It is very difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy just what may be expected in the hog trade, the general consensus of opinion, however, is that at the present time with fairly liberal deliveries in sight, prices cannot be expected to do more than hold their present level, although we believe later on higher prices will be realized.

In the sheep and lamb section there is hardly a sufficient number coming forward to constitute a market. What few good lambs there are will bring from \$11.50 to \$12, good butcher sheep from \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$7.00 to \$7.75
Prime butcher steers	6.50 to 7.00
Good to choice steers	5.50 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	5.50 to 6.50
Medium feeders	4.50 to 5.00
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 4.00
Good stocker steers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium stockers	3.75 to 4.25
Common stockers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Stock heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher cows	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.50
Cutter cows	2.50 to 2.75
Breedy stock cows	2.75 to 3.50
Canner cows	1.50 to 2.50
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 5.00
Common calves	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

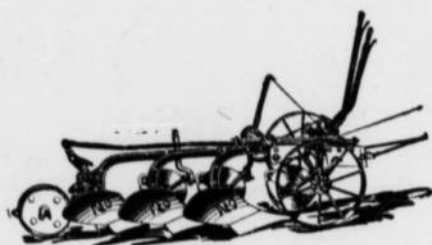
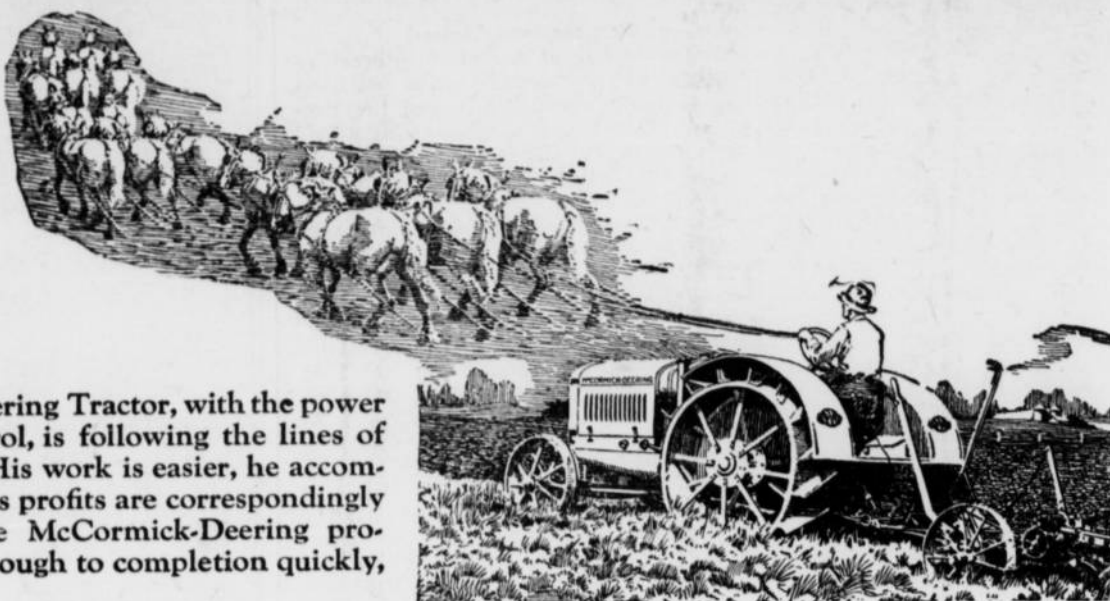
WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts for the week ending January 2 were 712 cases. With increasing fresh receipts the egg market is lower. Dealers are quoting country points extras 45c, firsts 37c, seconds 25c. Jobbing prices are unchanged. Poultry: Receipts are light with prices unchanged.

SASKATCHEWAN — Eggs: Increasing receipts have brought about a drop in fresh egg prices. North Battleford dealers are paying country points extras 55c, firsts 50c. Storage stocks are reported low with firsts jobbing at 44c. A few odd cases of storage eggs are coming in to Regina from Pacific Coast. Poultry: Receipts light, prices unchanged. Situation is quiet following the holiday season. A car of turkeys rolling Chicago from Regina costing 35c for top grades.

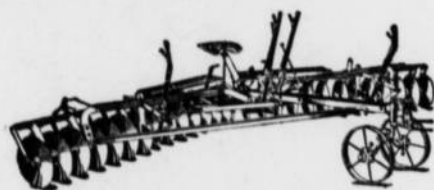
EDMONTON—Eggs: Egg market easy with receipts increasing and demand slow. Dealers quoting country shippers extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Jobbing extras 50c, firsts 45c storage extras 45c, firsts 40c. Poultry: The market is firm with receipts of live very light. Considerable quantity of frozen stocks has been disposed of in the United States.

The Lines of Least Resistance

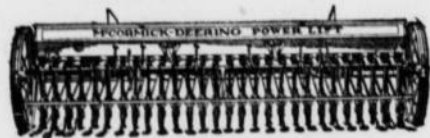
The man who sits on a McCormick-Deering Tractor, with the power of fifteen sturdy horses under his control, is following the lines of least resistance to profitable farming. His work is easier, he accomplishes more, his costs are lower, and his profits are correspondingly greater. In the field or at the belt the McCormick-Deering provides the power that pushes all jobs through to completion quickly, easily, and at the lowest possible cost.



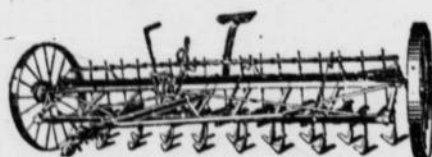
Tractor Plow—12 Acres a Day



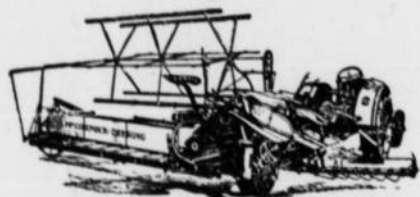
Tractor Disk—40 to 50 Acres a Day



Tractor Drill—40 to 50 Acres a Day



Tractor Cultivator—30 to 40 Acres a Day



Tractor Binder—30 to 40 Acres a Day



Thresher—800 to 1500 Bushels Wheat a Day

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